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Recycling Municipal Trees

A Guide for Marketing Sawlogs from Street Tree Removals in Municipalities

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RECYCLING MUNICIPAL TREES

A Guide for Marketing Sawlogs from Street Tree Removals in Municipalities

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Preface

The premise for writing this guide came from a USDA Forest Service Rural Development *through* Forestry project titled, "Municipal Forest Products Marketing Service." The project was administered by the New Jersey Division of Parks and Forestry, Forestry Services, in 1991. The goal of the project was to provide marketing and technical assistance to New Jersey municipalities in recycling street tree removals. It was found that opportunities to produce and merchandise sawlogs from street tree removals exist. These opportunities can generate income for municipal tree management budgets and provide a wide variety of other benefits. The methods for merchandising street tree sawlogs are described within this guide. If you have a street tree disposal problem, the ideas presented here may provide a solution.

The original version of this document was printed in 1994. Since then, many copies of this publication have been distributed and many presentations on this concept have been made. Almost 10 years later, the concepts in this publication are as relevant today as they were in 1994 and interest in the utilization of the urban log resource continues to grow.

URBAN & COMMUNITY FORESTRY

FOREST PRODUCTS CONSERVATION AND RECYCLING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this guide is to make officials of municipalities aware of an alternative strategy for using their street tree removals; a "recycling" strategy which can potentially turn a cost-burden scenario into an income-generating opportunity. The strategy involves merchandising sawmill-size logs from street tree removals to sawmills or other companies that have unique uses for street tree logs.

The process includes:

1. Identifying one or more sawmills in your area that may be interested in purchasing your material,
2. Learning what their sawlog requirements are and deciding whether your street tree logs fit these requirements,
3. Locating and removing metal and other foreign material in the logs,
4. Storing sawlogs until a salable quantity is accumulated, and
5. Being flexible and persistent enough to try this concept.

Recycling municipal trees by converting street tree removals to valuable sawlogs could potentially generate income as well as reduce the amount of time and labor costs involved in processing this material into firewood.

Merchandising sawlogs from street tree removals is an alternative recycling strategy that municipalities can use to generate income for tree management and maintenance programs.

I. INTRODUCTION

Many street tree management programs are run as a cost burden to municipalities because little economic return is generated from street tree management activities.

Many municipalities and local governments are currently experiencing budgeting problems in meeting community needs. Street tree management and maintenance budgets are among those becoming strained. As a result, the quality of our street trees cannot help but suffer as economic considerations continue to reduce tree management budgets.

Presently, much of the wood generated from street tree removals brings little economic return to tree management budgets. Because of this, most tree management and maintenance programs are being run as a cost burden to municipal budgets. Although most tree management crews are hardworking and efficient, the products rendered from street tree removals are usually low-value, which returns little money to municipality coffers. In fact, in New Jersey, it is estimated that more than 50 percent of an average municipality's tree management budget is spent on the cost of tree removals alone.

Street trees improve our quality of life and enhance the beauty of the communities we live in.

Tree mortality from natural occurrences like insects, diseases, and storms plus a myriad of man-made circumstances such as roadway widening, right-of-way maintenance, and utility construction activities, takes a huge toll on street trees. This results in a continuing need for tree maintenance on a municipal level. Much of this harvested wood, if produced and marketed effectively, can generate income for municipalities to help support tree management and maintenance programs.

Some of a municipality's street tree removals can generate income.

Storm damage can generate large quantities of woody material. One method of reducing the volume of wood a municipality handles is to market the larger size material to companies that can process it into usable products, such as lumber or landscape ties.

This publication is designed as a guide for municipal officials who deal with disposal of street tree removals. Ideas and suggestions in this guide are offered as potential alternatives for current tree management and disposal practices. They may or may not work in a particular area. But, given the success that several municipalities had in New Jersey by exploring these ideas and suggestions, we believe they are certainly worth examining (see Case Studies on pages 24-31).

This dying tree will eventually need to be removed. The trunk is a potential sawlog capable of producing salable lumber products. If sold as a sawlog, the municipality will save itself the work of processing that part of the tree into firewood and save money in the overall cost of disposal.

The focus of this guide is to emphasize the potential marketability of sawmill-size logs from municipal tree removals. Advantages of merchandising salable sawlogs include:

- potential income generated from selling logs or developing barter arrangements,

Merchandising salable saw-logs from street tree removals provides many advantages to municipalities.

- reduction in labor cost by reducing the amount of time work crews need to process logs into firewood,
- reduction in amount of woody material going to landfills,
- reduction in landfill costs for disposal of material,
- reduction in volume of firewood material that must be stored in municipal maintenance yards until it is sold, and
- conservation of forestland resources by generating sawlogs from street trees that must be removed anyway.

Many municipalities, particularly the ones located in urban and suburban areas, are already recycling and marketing street tree removals to some degree. In most cases, the use of tree removals involves providing products directly to residents in the municipality. For example, leaves and twigs are composted and used by residents as fertilizer. Small branches are chipped and used residentially as mulch, and for some municipal operations. Large branches and tree trunks are cut into firewood.

Firewood is the most common product produced from street tree removals. Usually, this material is left at the roadside for local residents to pick up, or it gets transported to a central yard or storage site where it is piled for future processing. Firewood production generally involves tree material from every size class, quality type, and species group.

Street tree removals are costly and time consuming.

Whatever there is to be removed, whether it's oak, sycamore, ash, maple, pine or spruce, usually goes into the firewood pile. In addition, many municipalities split the larger pieces, thus further adding to the labor and costs of removing street trees.

Many municipalities transport their tree removal material to maintenance yards for further processing.

The premise for writing this guide is that there must be a better way; a better way for street tree management than *maximum cost - minimum return*. The removal work itself must be done, but there is a potential opportunity for changing this cost-burden scenario into one that is more cost efficient by exploring the ideas in this guide. Instead of sawing a good log into firewood, leave it "as is" — a readily marketable commodity. The dollar return potential of selling the log for lumber products exceeds the return potential of selling the log for firewood by at least two to four times.

Firewood splitting operations are usually time consuming and labor intensive.

II. THE MARKET

The concept of utilizing street trees in sawmills is not new. Some sawmills have been sawing products from street trees for many years because they have found a unique niche for using street tree sawlogs. These mills process both hardwoods (trees which lose their leaves every year, i.e., oaks, maples) and softwoods (trees with needle-like leaves that do not fall off in the dormant season, i.e., white pine, Norway spruce).

The dollar return potential of selling a good street tree log for lumber products exceeds the dollar return potential of selling the same log for firewood by two to four times.

Wood pallets, such as the ones supporting these cement blocks, are a common product manufactured from both hardwood and softwood logs.

From street tree logs, sawmills can manufacture products such as pallets and pallet stock, landscape ties, truck bed stock, fencing, heavy timbers, construction lumber, posts, bridges, and park benches. Furniture grade lumber can also be produced from these logs which can then be used to make products such as mantels and decorative moldings. Sawmills are the market and opportunity to which street tree logs can be merchandised.

Street tree logs can be used in the manufacturing of many industrial and consumer products.

High-quality products such as this mantel are constructed of lumber produced from hardwood logs.

Some of the wood generated from municipal trees holds special potential for unique and figurative characteristics. One example is spalted wood, which results when logs are invaded by certain fungi. The fungi produce a highly unique coloration and pattern in the wood that is very appealing and special.

Unique and figurative designs occur in spalted wood, making it valuable. You may have already had requests from crafters for this type of material.

Burlwood and crotchwood also have highly unique and figurative characteristics. These types of wood are valuable and are sometimes found in municipal trees that have been traditionally turned into firewood.

The retail price for some of these figurative woods can be as much as four times the retail price for standard lumber used to produce the same product. Crafters seek these types of wood because of the many special effects they give their finished products.

Burls are defects in trees caused by a variety of factors in nature such as a fungi attack. Lumber sawn from burls provides unique and figurative characteristics.

Many types of high-value products can be produced from burlwood. This lamp uses the whole burl in the finished product.

Forks in trees often develop attractive grain patterns which are desirable characteristics for various products. These photos are examples of crotchwood.

Generally, the mills using street trees are not typical high-production operations. They are smaller in size and may have different markets and product lines compared to standard production-oriented sawmills.

The keys to marketing street tree logs are:

1. Locating local sawmills,
2. Working with mills to learn sawlog requirements,
3. Making sure the merchantable sawlogs are free of metal and other foreign material,
4. Storing sawlogs until a salable quantity is accumulated, and
5. Being flexible and persistent enough to try this concept.

Marketing merchantable sawlogs from street tree removals involves working closely with local sawmills.

III. PRODUCTS & SPECIFICATIONS

Street trees that are at least 12 inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet from the ground) and have a log of at least six feet in length have sawlog potential. Normally, the most valuable part of the tree is the first eight to sixteen feet closest to the ground.

This is where the greatest volume of wood is located. It is also where the most valuable wood is found. The first log cut closest to the ground is called the butt log.

This butt log is being processed into firewood. If sold as a sawlog, the net return would include time and labor savings, as well as income which could be returned to the street tree management budget.

A sawmill's raw material requirements are directly influenced by its markets. Consequently, the demand and price for your potential sawlogs depends on this relationship. Knowing what a sawmill requires is an important first step for successfully merchandising sawlogs. Listed below are *general sawlog specifications* which should assist you in determining what a sawmill requires. These are *general* specifications and could vary drastically in your local area.

For example, persimmon is listed as "fair" in species desirability because most sawmills do not have a high demand for these sawlogs. However, in Tennessee there is a large market for persimmon, which centers around its use in manufacturing golf club heads. This drives up the price and demand for persimmon in that region. Similar examples exist for other species such as Osage-orange and mulberry. You must keep in mind that special markets dictate higher values for particular species, depending on local market conditions.

Depending on local market conditions, special markets may dictate higher values for particular species of sawlogs.

A. General Sawlog Specifications

General Species Desirability:

Best: Walnut, Butternut, Ash, Oaks (except Pin Oak), Cherry, Paulownia

Good: Maples, Elms, most Fruitwoods, Basswood, Sycamore, Cedar, Poplar

Fair: White Pine and other softwoods, Mulberry, Osage-orange, Persimmon, Beech

Poor: Gum, Ailanthus, Pin Oak

These specifications were designed for municipalities in New Jersey. Specifications could vary drastically, depending on the part of the country you are in.

General Size Requirements:

Best: 16" or larger diameter at small end of log
8' or longer in length

Good: 14" or larger diameter at small end of log
8' or longer in length

Fair: 12" or larger diameter at small end of log
6' or longer in length
(Note: Logs should be generally sound, i.e. relatively free of rot, decay, and holes).

Poor: Small in length and diameter; or large in length and diameter with many knots, branches, holes, rot, or cracks; or with large or numerous metal objects.

B. Metal and Other Foreign Material in Street Trees

Metal and other foreign material in street tree sawlogs must be removed or the log should not be sold as a sawlog.

One of the primary reasons why demand for street tree sawlogs has been low in the past is because of metal and other foreign material sometimes found in the logs. The reputation of these logs having metal in them (i.e., nails, wire, spikes, or even car parts) is common among sawmillers.

As depicted in these pictures, metal found in street trees comes in all shapes and sizes.

Metal can become a serious problem during log sawing because it dulls and/or damages saw blades and sawmill equipment. It can also be a safety hazard for workers in a mill because of flying debris when a blade hits large metal objects.

The problem of metal in street tree logs can be overcome by scanning the logs with a metal detector and removing any metal that is found.

The best way to correct this problem is to scan logs for metal before they go through the sawing process. Standard metal detectors are normally adequate. When metal is discovered, it must be removed. If large quantities of metal are detected in a log, it should not be sold as a sawlog. If a metal-laden log is shipped as part of a load to a sawmill, it will probably be the last load you ever sell to that particular mill.

Following a thorough visual inspection of the sawlog, use a metal detector to carefully scan for metal hidden within the log.

Normally, most metal is located within the first four to six feet of a street tree. This is the section of the tree which people use for hanging signs and securing fencing for yards or pastures. This is also the section that children like to pound nails into. Consequently, butt logs need to be screened more carefully than logs which come from higher up in the tree.

Typical metal detection techniques include a visual inspection of the log surface for metal objects like wire and protruding nails, as well as any discoloration which normally appears as a black/blue stain on the end of the log. Following a thorough visual inspection, a careful scan with a metal detector is needed.

Typical metal detection techniques include a visual inspection and scanning of logs with a metal detector.

The discoloration on the end of this log indicates the presence of metal near the stained area.

When metal is seen or detected, appropriate steps are needed to remove it. If metal is located at the end of the log, that part can be sawn off (Illustration 1). If metal is detected toward the middle of the log near the surface, then the section containing the metal can be removed (Illustration 2). Caution is needed to avoid injury. See Appendix A for chainsaw safety procedures. If you do not feel comfortable removing the metal, then mark the area with paint and let the log buyer know it contains metal.

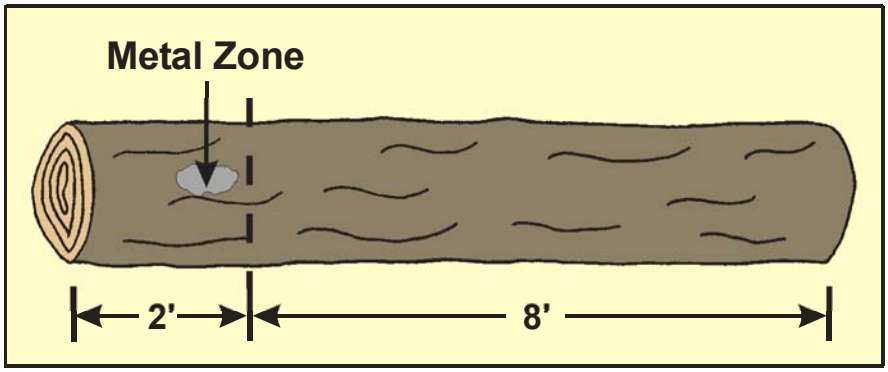


Illustration 1: Remove the end section of the log which contains metal. You do not want to remove too much "good" wood beyond the metal, yet at the same time, you do not want to hit the metal with the chainsaw. If you are uncomfortable removing the metal, let your log buyer show you how.

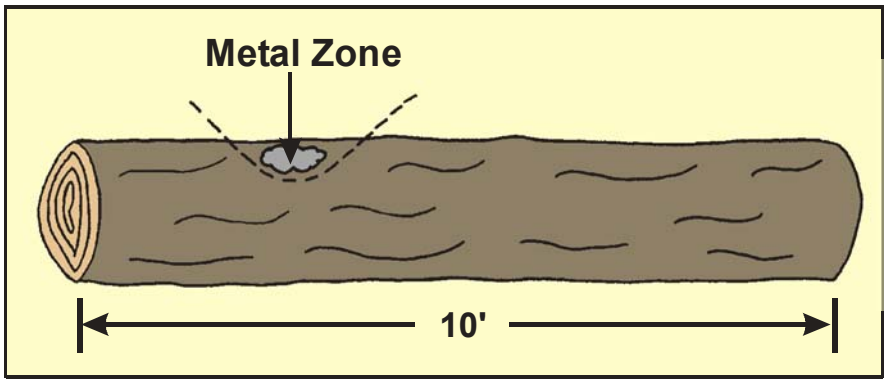


Illustration 2: Remove metal in this area provided that it is not too deep in the log. If metal is located in the first several inches of the log, removal of it will not affect the volume or quality of lumber produced from the log because this section is usually cut off in the sawing process.

Depending on where the metal is located and how deep it is in the log, a determination must be made as to whether it is worth removing (Illustration 3). If it isn't, the log should be classified unusable as a merchantable sawlog. It may be best, for the first couple of sales, to discuss these marginal logs with the log buyer.

Safety comes first. To avoid injury, use extreme caution when removing metal.

Metal detectors vary in size, cost, and capability. Some detectors not only tell you where the metal is, but also its depth. If a municipality wants to test the sawlog market initially, a metal detector could be borrowed for log scanning.

After several successful sawlog sales, a metal detector could be purchased specifically for scanning logs. Basic metal detectors range in price from $250 to $500.

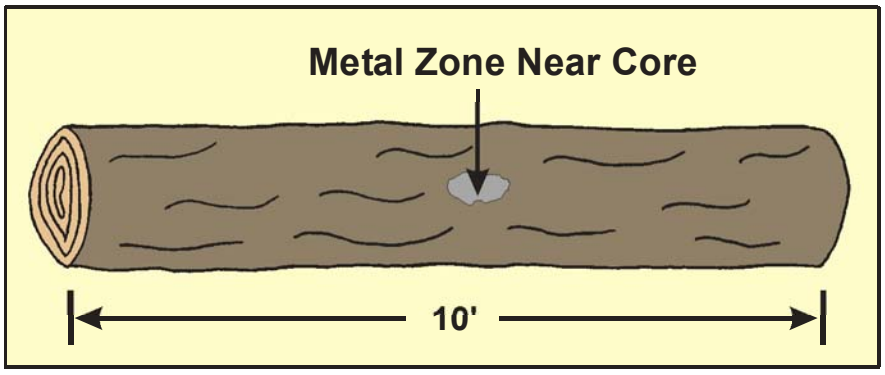


Illustration 3: When metal is located near the core of the log, removing it would drastically reduce the volume of lumber that could be sawn from the log. Leaving it could cause considerable damage to sawmill equipment. These types of logs having metal should be clearly marked (see below) and discussed with the log buyer or processed into firewood.

Listed below are some metal detector manufacturers that can be contacted for specific details:

Fisher Research Laboratory
200 W. Willmott Road
Los Banos, CA 92635-5501
Phone: 209-826-3292
FAX: 209-826-0416
Email: info@fisherlab.com
Web site: www.fisherlab.com

Garrett Metal Detectors
1881 West State Street
Garland, Texas 75042-6797
Phone: 972-494-6151
FAX: 972-494-1881
Email: sales@garrett.com
Web site: www.garrett.com

Metal Detectors, Inc.
P.O. Box 26440
Eugene, OR 97402
Phone: 541-345-7454
FAX: 541-345-7971
Email:
sales@metaldetectorsinc.com
Web site:
www.metaldetectorsinc.com

RENS Metal Detectors
150 East B Avenue
P.O. Box 368
Drain, OR 97435
Phone: 541-836-3500
FAX: 541-836-3580
Email: rens@laceyharmer.com
Web site: www.laceyharmer.com

Tectron Metal Detectors
23621 Ridge Route Dr. Suite A
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
Phone: 949-855-9867 or 866-Tectron
FAX: 949-855-4903
Email: solutions@tectron.net
Web site: www.tectron.net

Tesoro Electronics
715 White Spar Road
Prescott, AZ 86303
Phone: 928-771-@FSNOTES2646
Email: info@tesoro.com
Web site: www.tesoro.com/

White's Electronics
1011 Pleasant Valley Road
Sweet Home, OR 97386
Phone: 800-547-6911 or 541-367-6121
FAX: 541-367-6629
Web site: www.whiteselectronics.com

Inclusion in this list does not constitute an endorsement of the company or nor is exclusion intended to reflect adversely upon the reputation of a company.

Other foreign material which is sometimes found in street tree logs is cement and car parts. Any non-wood material within a log poses serious problems to sawmill operators and equipment in the sawmilling process; therefore, every precaution needs to be taken to ensure that sawlogs are free of foreign materials. This effort alone could make or break the concept of a municipality merchandising logs to a sawmill.

The metal object in this log has been clearly marked to indicate its presence.

Metal detectors like the one in this photo can be purchased from many retail outlets.

Once a working relationship has been established with a sawmill and the mill manager realizes that you are taking steps to locate and remove metal and other foreign material from your logs, the mill should then become a consistent outlet for your merchantable sawlogs.

C. Proper Log Manufacturing*

In order to maximize the dollar value of street tree sawlogs, it is imperative that they are properly manufactured. The definition of "properly manufactured logs" depends on the requirements specified by the sawmill. However, the following list provides some general guidelines for proper log manufacturing. See Appendix B for additional illustrated information.

Properly manufactured logs are the key to maximizing the value of logs from street tree removals.

1. Safety always comes first.
2. Follow the sawmill's log specifications correctly.
3. Keep log ends straight.
4. Cut logs for highest quality. Group defects when possible, preferably near the ends of the logs manufactured.
5. Leave trim allowance on all logs in accordance with the sawmill's specifications. Normally, trim allowance is an additional 2", or in other words, a 10' log is actually 10' 2" in length.
6. Trim limbs close to the log.
7. If the base of a tree is hollow, taking a short log first may make the next log higher in quality. If a large hole is present at the base of the tree, cutting a long log would result in a loss of quality, footage, and money.
8. Standard log lengths are 8', 10', 12', 14', & 16' for softwoods and both even and odd lengths between 8' and 16' for hardwoods.
9. After a few logs are cut, have the log buyer from the sawmill come to check your logs and show you the mill's method of determining volume.

*Source: More Money for Your Logs When Properly Cut, by W.G. Stump, USDA Forest Service, NA S&PF, Upper Darby, PA.

D. Log Quantities and Volume Determination

The sawmill will normally require a certain quantity of logs before a log truck is sent to your yard to pick them up. A standard log truck can legally transport about 2,500 to 3,500 board feet of logs measured by the International 1/4 Inch Log Scale Rule. One board foot is a piece of wood that is 12" wide by 12" long by 1" thick.

International 1/4 Inch Log Scale Rule is one of several log scales used in the United States to estimate the amount of lumber on a board foot basis which can be sawn from logs. To determine what log scale is used in your area, contact a local sawmill. For the purpose of this publication, we have assumed it is the International 1/4 Inch Log Scale Rule.

Sawlog volumes can easily be determined using a scaling stick.

The easiest way to estimate board foot volumes of logs is to measure them with a scaling stick. Although scaling logs might sound complicated, it is quite easy.

In order to scale logs, you need to know several things. They are:

1. Inside bark diameter of small end of log,
2. Length of log to nearest foot, and
3. Estimated amount of non-solid wood in logs (i.e. rot, decay, crookedness, etc.).

Knowing sawlog volumes will assist you in determining when you have a salable quantity of sawlogs.

A scaling stick is a tool that enables you to determine the board foot volume of a log. It lists volumes based on the inside bark diameter of the small end of the log and its length. Thus, if a log measures 18 inches in diameter at the small end and it is 12 feet in length, you can refer to the scaling stick to determine that the board foot volume of the log is 170 board feet.

When scaling a log, you need to measure the inside bark diameter of the small end and its overall length. You must also determine the approximate percent of volume loss that will result from decay, sweep, holes, etc.

Note: The diameter to be used is the inside bark diameter of the small end of the log.

If a scaling stick is not available, volume can still be determined by referring to a log volume table.

See table below for details.

International 1/4 Inch Log Scale Table*

Small end Diameter (Inches)	Length of Log (feet)					
	6	8	10	12	14	16
	Contents in Board Feet					
6	5	10	10	15	15	20
7	10	10	15	20	25	30
8	10	15	20	25	35	40
9	15	20	30	35	45	50
10	20	30	35	45	55	65
11	25	35	45	55	70	80
12	30	45	55	70	85	95
13	40	55	70	85	100	115
14	45	65	80	100	115	135
15	55	75	95	115	135	160
16	60	85	110	130	155	180
17	70	95	125	150	180	205
18	80	110	140	170	200	230
19	90	125	155	190	225	260
20	100	135	175	210	250	290
21	115	155	195	235	280	320
22	125	170	215	260	305	355
23	140	185	235	285	335	390
24	150	205	255	310	370	425
25	165	220	280	340	400	460
26	180	240	305	370	435	500
27	195	260	330	400	470	540
28	210	280	355	430	510	585
29	225	305	385	465	545	630
30	245	325	410	495	585	675

*Source: Reference Handbook for Foresters, USDA Forest Service, NA S&PF, NA-FR-15, Sept. 1989.

Both the scaling stick and table volumes assume that the log is solid and has no defects. If defects are present or if a section of the log is missing, a volume reduction is necessary. To estimate this reduction, ask the log buyer to explain how to estimate volume reductions or refer to the USDA Forest Service publication, Grading Hardwood Logs for Standard Lumber. This publication describes the process of log grading, log scaling, and methods for determining scaling reductions. Copies may be obtained by contacting the Forest Service at the address below:

USDA Forest Service
1720 Peachtree Road, NW
Atlanta, GA 30309
Phone: 404-347-7206
FAX: 404-347-2776
Web site: www.southernregion.fs.fed.us

Remember, you will not be measuring logs as accurately as a sawmill. The purpose of your log scaling is to give you an idea of how much log volume you have.

Log scaling sticks and tally sheets (forms for recording log volumes) can be purchased from the following companies:

Ben Meadows Company
P.O. Box 5277
Janesville, WI 53547-5277
Phone: 800-241-6401
FAX: 800-628-2068
Email: mail@benmeadows.com
Web site: www.benmeadows.com

Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
205 W. Rankin Street
P.O. Box 8397
Jackson, MS 39284-8397
Phone: 800-647-5368
FAX: 800-543-4203
Email: fsi@forestry-suppliers.com
Web site: www.forestry-suppliers.com

If you know the approximate board foot volume of logs your sawmill's truck can handle, you can better determine when you have a truck load of logs ready for pick up.

E. Storage Requirements

As stated earlier, in order for a sawmill to pick up a load of sawlogs, the mill will need a predetermined quantity of logs. This quantity will depend on the size of the truck. Therefore, the sawmill will give you an estimated volume figure that their log truck can legally handle. For example, if a sawmill's truck can safely transport about 3,000 board feet (bf) of oak logs at one time, and one 18" x 12' log is 170 bf, then about 18 oak logs of this size would be the approximate load for this truck.

Maximum load limits are based on weight. Consequently, the quantity of logs shipped on a log truck will vary depending on the species mix, moisture content, log size, etc. For example, red oak logs are heavier than basswood; therefore, fewer red oak logs of the same size can be transported as the same size basswood logs.

The storage area at this municipal yard is relatively small, yet there is enough room to store a truck load of logs.

Keep in mind that you will need a storage area for the logs somewhere in the municipality. Depending on topography, one-fourth acre of flat land could be sufficient, provided that a log truck can easily park next to the logs.

Adequate log storage space is critical to successfully market your sawlog material. Here, sawlogs were stored by the municipality until enough logs were accumulated for a truck load.

F. Log Loading and Unloading Safety Procedures

Safety should always be the number one priority when dealing with heavy, movable materials such as logs. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has regulations pertaining to safety in logging operations. Within these regulations, log loading and unloading procedures are identified. Consult Appendix A for a listing of the logging operation safety procedures.

IV. MARKETING MERCHANTABLE SAWLOGS

A. Commercial Sawmill Operations

Although typical production-oriented sawmills shy away from street tree logs, some, particularly the smaller mills (such as a mill that saws less than 1.5 million board feet per year), may purchase them. Normally, sawmills located near urban and suburban areas are relatively small and may be best suited for your needs. In fact, some urban and suburban mills actively buy street tree logs (see Case Study on page 27). There are many ways to locate potential sawmills interested in buying street tree logs. The easiest ways include contacting the following:

1. State Forestry Offices
   - Sawmill Directories
   - Marketing Bulletins
2. Consulting Foresters
3. Forestry/Wood Products Extension Offices
4. Resource Conservation & Development (RC&D) Program
5. Word-of-Mouth

Marketing street tree sawlogs depends on locating cooperative sawmills in your area.

1. State Forestry Offices

Most state forestry offices have staff specialists who work closely with the forest products industries of the state. These individuals may be able to direct you to sawmills that buy street tree logs. The addresses and phone numbers of the forestry offices are listed in Appendix C. When contacting a state forestry office, ask to talk with a forest products utilization and marketing specialist. These specialists are generally the best source of assistance in helping you make contact with sawmills.

A service which most state forestry agencies provide is the publication of a state-wide sawmill directory. Normally, these directories list sawmills by county and include helpful information about each. Consulting this type of directory is a good way to locate sawmills in your area. Contact your state forestry office for a copy.

Sawmill directories are helpful because they allow you to learn more about the sawmills located near you. This example is from the West Virginia Forest Industry Directory.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

Green Lumber

Company Name and Address	Mill Type	Size Class	Associated Equipment	Products Purchased	Principal Species	Products By-Products
HAMPSHIRE CONT						
Shingleton Timber & Trucking Post Office Box 486 Augusta, WV 26704 (304) 496-7055 Fax: (304) 496-8972 Galen Shingleton	Band	4.5MM	Debarker Chipper Planer Dry Kiln Edger	Stumpage Sawlogs	Mixed Hdwds	Lumber Ties
HANCOCK None Reported at this Time						
HARDY						
Bradfield Lumber Company, Inc. Route 1, Box 104 Rio, WV 26755 (304) 897-5138 Glen Bradfield	Circle Portable	100M	None Listed	None	Mixed Hdwds Red Oak White Oak	Lumber Ties
Brill's Lumber & Logging Post Office Box 142 Wardensville, WV 26851 (304) 874-3060 Lomand "Ike" Brill	Circle	100M	None Listed	Stumpage	Mixed Hdwds	Lumber
Curtis Miller Sawmill HC 87, Box 87 Wardensville, WV 26851 (304) 897-6448	Circle	600M	Top Saw	Stumpage	Mixed Hdwds Red Oak White Oak	Lumber Ties Blocking

Another service that some state forestry agencies offer is a monthly or quarterly marketing bulletin. State marketing bulletins serve as an avenue that connects suppliers and buyers of wood products with each other.

Advertisements about your available logs can be placed in your state's marketing bulletin. Normally, there is no charge for advertising. Appendix D lists state forestry offices that publish a marketing bulletin.

Advertising in state marketing bulletins can be an effective method for locating log buyers. To place an ad, simply contact the appropriate state forestry office.

WISCONSIN WOOD

MARKETING BULLETIN

WISCONSIN DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Published by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Madison, WI 53711 — March/April, 2003

WOOD MARKETING BULLETIN

The Wisconsin DNR publishes the "Wisconsin Wood" marketing bulletin every two months. It serves the timber producing and wood using industries of Wisconsin by listing items. For sale - forest products, equipment and services, wanted - forest products, equipment and services, employment opportunities. There is no charge for the Bulletin or inserting items in it. Only items deemed appropriate to the timber producing and wood processing industries will be listed. Also the Bulletin will feature forest products utilization and marketing news, safety notes, coming events, new literature, tips to the industry, and listing of employment wanted or positions that are available.

If you know of someone who would like to be on the Bulletin mailing list, please ask them to send their name, address and zip code to the return address on the back page. Also, if you have items to list, send

"Unfortunately, outsourcing often refers to importing, as finished wood product manufacturers are purchasing their components from both domestic and offshore suppliers," he says. "Therefore, the battle is now between domestic and offshore component manufacturers."

The three most common strategies utilized by U.S. woodworkers competing with imports have led the WCMA in three distinct directions in its efforts to help members remain competitive. "The first thing a company ought to do is conduct a thorough cost analysis to establish costs and identify areas of cost reduction," says Lawser. For this reason, the WCMA developed a Cost-of-Doing-Business Survey to help members compare their costs with costs encountered by their peers and identify areas for improvement.

The second strategy is to improve production efficiencies and labor productivity. "Modern woodworking machinery and equipment have helped significantly in the critical areas of lumber

order on time, are willing to work with you, and their products match your production capabilities. These customers need to be treated as top priority before chasing new orders from new or unknown companies."

Membership – Representing about 150 manufacturers of various dimension and wood component products, the UCMA membership includes some companies that have their own timberlands, sawmills, and a few that produce finished products. Members produce a variety of rough, semi- and fully-machined wood component products for the furniture, cabinet, moulding, millwork, building products, and related decorative wood product industries.

Components include cut-to-size blanks, edge-glued panels, solid and laminated squares, dowels, mouldings, turnings, table and chair parts, cabinet doors and parts, cabinet doors and parts, frame stock, staircase parts, interior trim, millwork, engineered wood components, and other

2. Consulting Foresters

Consulting foresters provide forestry services and expertise to landowners for a fee agreed to by the landowner and forester. Consulting foresters are usually familiar with sawmills in their work area. They may be able to direct you to potential sawmills interested in purchasing your logs. Many state forestry offices (Appendix C) maintain listings of consulting foresters in their individual states. Also, the Association of Consulting Foresters of America, Inc., maintains a detailed directory of its members' services. A copy can be purchased by contacting them at the following address:

The Association of Consulting Foresters of America, Inc.
732 North Washington Street, Suite 4-A
Alexandria, Virginia 22314-1921
Phone: 703-548-0990
FAX: 703-548-6395
Email: director@acf-foresters.com
Web site: www.acf-foresters.com

3. Forestry/Wood Products Extension Offices

Many land grant universities employ forestry/wood products extension specialists as part of their forestry/wood technology programs. These professionals can provide information pertaining to sawmills located in your area. Appendix E lists the land grant universities that employ forestry/wood products extension specialists.

4. RC&D Program

The RC&D program is a national program that assists rural communities in improving their economies through wise use and development of natural resources. Each RC&D area has a full-time coordinator who oversees the daily program operations. Many coordinators are familiar with sawmills in their area (which usually consists of several counties). They may be able to provide you with names and addresses of sawmills that might purchase your logs. Appendix F lists the individual state-wide RC&D program administration offices.

There are many ways to locate sawmills that purchase street tree logs.

5. Word-of-Mouth

Another way to locate sawmills willing to purchase street tree logs is by word-of-mouth. For instance, employees of other municipalities and tree care companies may be able to direct you to potential buyers. Remember, there may be potential buyers in your backyard, it's just a matter of being aware of who they are.

B. Local Crafters/Hobbyists/Custom Sawmillers

Beyond commercial sawmills, many hobbyists and crafters are interested in purchasing unique logs for their hobbies and/or profession. Those who have portable bandmills are often interested in purchasing small quantities of sawlogs to cut into lumber. For example, spalted logs are highly desirable for their beauty and income potential once turned into finished products. Consequently, hobbyists or crafters seeking this type of material can become a good market for your logs. Some ways of locating these people are:

Crafters, hobbyists, and custom sawmillers are potential buyers of street tree logs.

1. State Forestry Offices
2. Sawmill Equipment Manufacturers
3. Craft Organizations
4. Word-of-Mouth
5. The Internet

1. State Forestry Offices

Your state forestry agency's forest products utilization and marketing specialist may be able to direct you to potential crafters/hobbyists/custom sawmillers who are interested in street tree logs. See Appendix C.

2. Sawmill Equipment Manufacturers

Portable or small-size sawmill manufacturers usually maintain lists of customers that have bought their mills. Often, they are willing to share these lists with potential customers of their mills. If you contact these manufacturers and explain that you want to market sawlogs and are looking for potential buyers, they may share their lists with you. For a listing of portable sawmill manufacturers see Appendix G.

3. Craft Organizations

Most states have some type of state-wide craft organization. Usually, these organizations include crafters who produce specialty wood products. Some of these individuals produce lumber for their own needs. If not, they purchase it. Regardless, these individuals may be able to direct you to small-scale sawmill operators who are interested in purchasing street tree logs. A list of state-wide craft organizations is found in Appendix H.

4. Word-of-Mouth

Many good contacts generated come via word-of-mouth. Do not overlook the knowledge of employees from surrounding municipalities.

5. The Internet

As Internet usage continues to grow, conducting periodic searches on subjects such as urban wood utilization, urban logs, via various Internet search engines may provide you with additional contacts and/or guidance in regard to moving your sawlogs.

Portable sawmills offer crafters and other small business people the opportunity to process logs to their desired specifications. Consequently, companies with these types of mills may be a valuable market for your street tree logs.

Photo courtesy of Wood-Mizer Products, Inc.

Although portable bandmills are not "high" production mills as are conventional bandmills and circular mills, they are capable of processing street tree logs. Portable bandmill blades are thin, have many teeth, and are relatively inexpensive. Because of this, hitting metal is usually not as damaging and/or costly because the blade can be replaced at a moderate price.

C. In-house Markets: Viable Options for Municipalities

Today's portable sawmill technology allows municipalities to produce products from street tree removals for their own use. These portable mills are relatively easy to operate and maintain and are usually priced in the $12,000 to $25,000 range. These mills can produce landscape ties, truck bed material, and a broad range of lumber products to satisfy municipal needs. The portable sawmill manufacturers listed on pages 22 and 23 can provide detailed information about costs, production rates, maintenance, and use of these machines.

Some municipalities may want to consider purchasing a portable sawmill for processing their own street tree logs.

Many of today's portable sawmills are small-scale bandmills. This type of mill is more tolerant of occasionally hitting a nail or piece of metal than a conventional mill is. If a blade is ruined because of hitting metal, it can be replaced with a new blade. The cost is normally less than $30 for a portable bandmill blade.

V. CASE STUDIES

Case Study A. M&A Tree Service, Garwood, NJ

Following is an example of how a tree service company began utilizing municipal street tree removals profitably.

M&A Tree Service started business seven years ago by providing a standard array of tree service activities, including tree removal and tree maintenance work for both private and public customers. Typically, a tree removal job involved taking the diseased, dead, or hazardous tree down in sections and then cutting the limbs and trunk into short "firewood-size chunks." One by one, these chunks were loaded into trucks for transport to the company's storage yard firewood pile.

This hard labor was followed by more, including handling, splitting, and repiling the wood as firewood for sale. After the wood air dried enough for sale, it was loaded onto a truck for delivery and stacking at the customer's location.

Mike Tomaio, owner of M&A Tree Service, got very tired of the strenuous labor of processing, lifting, and hand-loading firewood.

Typically, log rounds that will be cut into firewood are piled prior to splitting. This work can be very hard and hazardous.

"In particular, the back-breaking work of firewood was never really economically worth all the effort, especially since the price for firewood around here has dropped significantly," Mr. Tomaio said.

Three years ago, New Jersey Forestry Services contacted M&A Tree Service to explain the "Municipal Forest Products Marketing Service" program the state was undertaking. Mr. Tomaio was visited and introduced to the idea of producing and marketing tree removals to local sawmill markets. Particular specifications of species, size, and length were provided in addition to a list of potential customers for these products. All the considerations for log production, transportation, storage, and quality control were discussed.

After visiting a few sawmills to get a look at the kind of material they were using, Mr. Tomaio realized that many of the trees he was sawing into firewood from his tree removals were every bit as good, and some a lot better, than the logs in the mills' sawlog storage yards. It was then that he decided that the idea was worth a try.

Although the mills seemed interested in working with him, Mike found that the best way for him to operate was to provide the logs for full load mill pick up at his own storage yards in northern New Jersey. With the purchase of a cab-mounted, knuckleboom log loader, the plan turned into reality.

Most of the logs that in the past went into the firewood pile or were taken to the dump now get boom loaded and delivered to M&A's sawlog yard. Firewood is still produced from the upper sections and large branches, but the good logs don't get cut into firewood anymore. The company's work force, which varies from 5 to 15 people depending on the time of year, spends less time working a tree down and a lot less back-breaking work loading big log chunks into trucks.

Producing and marketing sawlogs is good for business and the environment.

Mr. Tomaio has been able to sell as much sawlog material as his crews can produce. In fact, he's now picking up and marketing sawlogs produced by other tree service businesses and municipalities, as well. He works with about a dozen private businesses and municipalities in the area by hauling logs they generate from their tree removal work.

About 2-3 tractor trailer loads of logs per week are produced during the busy season. These logs come from city streets, local parks, and residential areas.

Mr. Tomaio has found that oak, ash, walnut, hickory, and pine are the best movers for him. Logs that are too rotten for use or those that appear to have metal too deep to remove get cut into firewood or worked into mulch at stump grinding facilities located throughout the state.

Mr. Tomaio gets a strong sense of satisfaction knowing that these trees are being put to good use. He's seen these logs being sawn into high-quality furniture lumber, truck bed stock, landscape ties, fireplace mantels, and many other kinds of products. In most cases, his tree removal work involves trees that are already dead. For every log he markets from the urban resource, it means one less that has to be cut out of the forest.

"Since I've started doing this, I guess I've shipped several thousand logs to sawmills around the state. It's good for business, good for the sawmills, and good for the environment, too," said Mr. Tomaio.

These street tree logs are ready for the trip to the sawmill where they will be used as raw material for a broad range of industrial and consumer products.

Case Study B. Willard's Sawmill, Trenton, NJ

Following is an example of how a tree service company began utilizing sawlog-size street trees profitably. Today, the tree service company also operates a sawmill.

Much of the wood in this photo was once destined for a landfill. Now, most of it is processed into usable products.

Sam Willard started Shearer Tree Service Company in 1949. Employing approximately 40 people, his company is involved in normal arboreal services such as pruning, planting, spraying, removal and maintenance. In 1974, the company was paying about $20,000 a year in landfill fees to dispose of tree removals. Because the wood waste was non-compactible and bulky in nature, and because landfill rates were expected to steadily increase, Mr. Willard began to explore other options for his wood waste.

Mr. Willard began his effort with the purchase of a used Frick circular sawmill along with an edger, crosscut saw, planer, stake pointer, and metal detector. Instead of hauling his tree removal material to landfills, he began processing the sawlogs through the mill and converting the tops to firewood. Lumber, timbers, and nursery and survey stakes were the original products manufactured.

Nursery and survey stakes were some of the first products manufactured by Mr. Willard from street tree logs.

The mill has evolved since its first days of operation and now includes a dry kiln and the capability to make free-form furniture, clocks, planters, and decorative plaques.

These products are made possible with the use of an "Alaskan Mill" sawing system. This specialized machinery basically consists of a metal frame with guide rollers, two chainsaw power drives, and a large ripping chain.

The logs are first scanned with a metal detector before any processing is attempted. Metal in the form of nails, spikes, or barbed wire is a common component of logs acquired in tree service work. Once located by the metal detector, the metal is removed. This can be a time-consuming process. However, this particular mill does not concern itself with high production, so the extra time taken to remove metal from logs is well spent. Logs are processed on a lumber order basis, and only high-grade lumber is kept in inventory.

Logs suitable for processing through the Alaskan Mill are elevated at one end and diagonally cut with the rip chain which results in thick, matched slabs. Large stumps and abnormal tree butts are also sawn in this fashion, creating unique and decorative patterns. This type of sawing accentuates the wood grain in such a way that the pattern normally produced is quite unlike that shown in standard-sawn lumber.

The cut slabs are used as the raw material for free-form furniture styles: tables of all kinds and sizes, bar and counter tops, plaques, clocks, and many other highly decorative items. Variations in species, grain pattern, color and figure greatly enhance the free-form product's marketability. Mr. Willard's suburban location has proved to be a good site for marketing such specialty products to homeowners in the area.

These diagonally cut slabs could easily be turned into beautiful clocks or plaques by a hobbyist or a crafter.

The diagonally cut slabs that are produced are stickered and air dried before kiln drying. The operator uses a small West Air kiln system for drying these thick slabs. Kiln schedules are a very important facet of the operation because the product must be free of any drying defects such as checks or splits if it is to bring the maximum price.

The logs, once cut into slabs, are stacked and air dried. Eventually, they will be placed in a kiln for the final drying process.

Normal kiln schedules had to be adapted to fit this particular type of material. After kiln drying, the slabs are sanded and sold "as is" or are processed into finished free-form furniture items.

Willard's Sawmill is a classic example of how urban tree removal material can be processed and marketed. His products are a response to the specific and somewhat unique type of raw material handled.

Mr. Willard's operation utilizes every part of a municipal street tree. Logs are processed either through the sawmill or Alaskan Mill into usable lumber, large topwood is marketed as firewood, branches are chipped and sold as mulch, and the sawdust from the mill is sold to local horse owners for use as bedding. This unique urban sawmill is one answer to the problem of municipal street tree utilization.

This coffee table was made from slabs of walnut lumber and is an example of the kind of free-form furniture that can be produced from street trees. The piece is both functional and unique.

Case Study C. CitiLog, Ewing, NJ

It was after watching a 100-year old oak street tree be cut up for firewood that Stubby Warmbold realized the opportunity existed to capture more value from urban tree removals. In 1992, Mr. Warmbold started a company in Ewing, New Jersey, to pursue this opportunity. The company would later be named CitiLog.

"I look at a log and see revenue, someone in the tree service business looks at the same log and sees disposal costs," explained Stubby Warmbold.

Tree service companies drop off their logs at CitiLog's yard to reduce their costs. Disposing of their logs for free improves their bottom line.

The company's logs are primarily procured through the collection of "municipal wood." The trees are removed by independent tree removal services and are gathered at a central log yard facility in Irvington, New Jersey. Here they are sorted, stacked, and inspected for quality. Logs that do not make the grade are sold to cogeneration plants for fuel. The higher quality logs are scanned with a metal detector and any metal discovered is removed.

The higher quality logs are loaded on railroad cars and transported by train to Central Pennsylvania for further processing. The logs are sent to one of three Amish sawmills, two of which are band mills and the other a circular mill. Prior to being sawn, the logs are once again scanned to locate and remove any metal objects.

Logs are loaded onto railroad cars at CitiLog's New Jersey yard to be transported to Pennsylvania where they will be made into a variety of products. The railroad provides an economical way to transport logs.

The wood is sent to various Amish businesses and crafts-men. The low-grade material is used for pallet stock and cross ties. The high-grade material is used to create custom cabinets, doors, flooring, furniture, moul-ding, and a variety of other wood products. Orders have ranged in size from a single book cabinet to providing the wood needed for a new addition to the Woods Hole Research Institute headquarters building in Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

It was not until 1998 that Mr. Warmbold began to focus on the production of higher value-added products. Up to this time, most of his wood went into the production of pallet stock and cross ties. He realized the importance of finding the best application for his material that would reap the greatest return. To do this, he began channeling his higher-grade material into higher-value products. At the same time, he stresses the importance of developing a good market to absorb the low-grade material.

Stubby Warmbold inspects ginkgo logs that came from the University of Pennsylvania. The logs will be used to make a reception desk for the University.

In 2001, with financial assistance from the USDA Forest Service Rural Development through Forestry Program, CitiLog had its wood and wood products certified by SmartWood's Rediscovered Wood Program (www.smartwood.org). This particular certification program is designed to encourage the reuse of wood and wood products that have been reclaimed, recovered, salvaged, or recycled, by assuring consumers that the company's products come from sustainable sources. Mr. Warmbold believes his company's certification has driven demand. By servicing this niche, it has opened up other uses for his wood material besides pallet stock and cross ties.

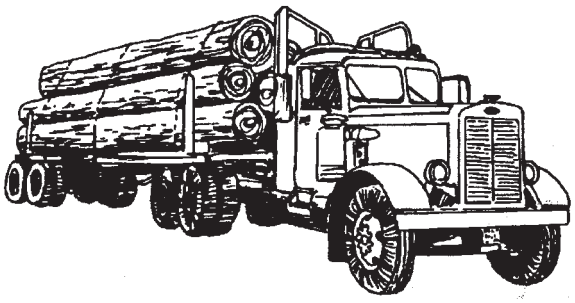
These are just some of the high quality hand crafted products produced from CitiLog's wood. If not for the efforts of CitiLog and other companies like it, urban logs like the ones that produced these products would have most likely been buried, burned, or chipped.

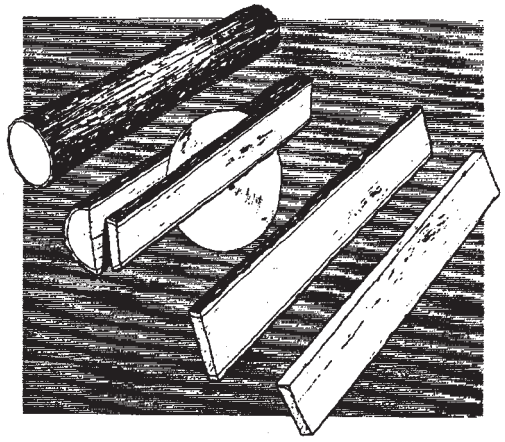
The company receives most of its business by word of mouth. Mr. Warmbold explains that the certified wood community is small and word travels quickly. Since CitiLog offers most of its certified products at market prices, consumers are quick to choose them over non-certified products.

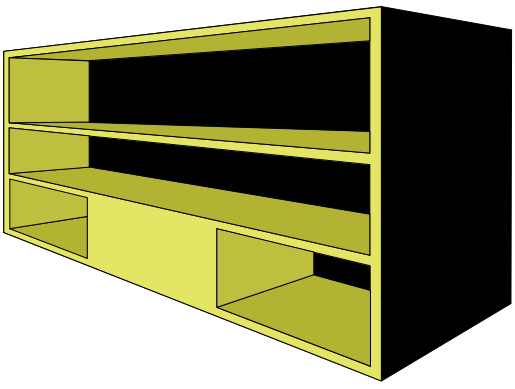
Mr. Warmbold sees endless possibilities for CitiLog. He plans to take what he has learned and the contacts he has made and duplicate this operation in other cities. He believes his business is good for the environment and also supports skilled artisans and small-scale production in local communities. And as an urban business, it provides jobs for the inner-city populace who work in the collection, warehousing, and distribution of the logs and wood products.

VI. APPENDICES

The following appendices contain additional information and contacts that may be useful in instituting a street tree removal recycling program.







Appendix A: Safety Procedures for Logging Operations

Listed below are a selected number of safety procedures produced by the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The safety procedures are from Standard 1910.266 for Logging Operations. A complete listing can be found on the following OSHA web site: (www.osha.gov/SLTC/logging_advisor/standards/standards.html).

Overhead electric lines — 1910.266(d)(8)

(i) Logging operations near overhead electric lines shall be done in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.333(c)(3).

(ii) The employer shall notify the power company immediately if a felled tree makes contact with any power line. Each employee shall remain clear of the area until the power company advises that there are no electrical hazards.

Chain saws — 1910.266(e)(2)

(i) Each chain saw placed into initial service after the effective date of this section shall be equipped with a chain brake and shall otherwise meet the requirements of the ANSI B175.1-1991 "Safety Requirements for Gasoline-Powered Chain Saws", which is incorporated by reference as specified in Sec. 1910.6. Each chain saw placed into service before the effective date of this section shall be equipped with a protective device that minimizes chain-saw kickback. No chain-saw kickback device shall be removed or otherwise disabled.

(ii) Each gasoline-powered chain saw shall be equipped with a continuous pressure throttle control system which will stop the chain when pressure on the throttle is released.

(iii) The chain saw shall be operated and adjusted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(iv) The chain saw shall be fueled at least 10 feet (3 m) from any open flame or other source of ignition.

(v) The chain saw shall be started at least 10 feet (3 m) from the fueling area.

(vi) The chain saw shall be started on the ground or where otherwise firmly supported. Drop starting a chain saw is prohibited.

(vii) The chain saw shall be started with the chain brake engaged.

(viii) The chain saw shall be held with the thumbs and fingers of both hands encircling the handles during operation unless the employer demonstrates that a greater hazard is posed by keeping both hands on the chain saw in that particular situation.

(ix) The chain-saw operator shall be certain of footing before starting to cut. The chain saw shall not be used in a position or at a distance that could cause the operator to become off-balance, to have insecure footing, or to relinquish a firm grip on the saw.

(x) Prior to felling any tree, the chain-saw operator shall clear away brush or other potential obstacles which might interfere with cutting the tree or using the retreat path.

(xi) The chain saw shall not be used to cut directly overhead.

(xii) The chain saw shall be carried in a manner that will prevent operator contact with the cutting chain and muffler.

(xiii) The chain saw shall be shut off or the throttle released before the feller starts his retreat.

(xiv) The chain saw shall be shut down or the chain brake shall be engaged whenever a saw is carried further than 50 feet (15.2 m). The chain saw shall be shut down or the chain brake shall be engaged when a saw is carried less than 50 feet if conditions such as, but not limited to, the terrain, underbrush and slippery surfaces, may create a hazard for an employee.

- Protective chaps
- Hardhats
- Eye and face protection
- Hearing protection
- Gloves

Tree harvesting — 1910.266(h)(1)

(i) Trees shall not be felled in a manner that may create a hazard for an employee, such as but not limited to, striking a rope, cable, power line, or machine.

(ii) The immediate supervisor shall be consulted when unfamiliar or unusually hazardous conditions necessitate the supervisor's approval before cutting is commenced.

(iii) While manual felling is in progress, no yarding machine shall be operated within two tree lengths of trees being manually felled. Exception: This provision does not apply to yarding machines performing tree pulling operations.

(iv) No employee shall approach a feller closer than two tree lengths of trees being felled until the feller has acknowledged that it is safe to do so, unless the employer demonstrates that a team of employees is necessary to manually fell a particular tree.

(v) No employee shall approach a mechanical felling operation closer than two tree lengths of the trees being felled until the machine operator has acknowledged that it is safe to do so.

(vi) Each danger tree shall be felled, removed or avoided. Each danger tree, including lodged trees and snags, shall be felled or removed using mechanical or other techniques that minimize employee exposure before work is commenced in the area of the danger tree. If the danger tree is not felled or removed, it shall be marked and no work shall be conducted within two tree lengths of the danger tree unless the employer demonstrates that a shorter distance will not create a hazard for an employee.

(vii) Each danger tree shall be carefully checked for signs of loose bark, broken branches and limbs or other damage before they are felled or removed. Accessible loose bark and other damage that may create a hazard for an employee shall be removed or held in place before felling or removing the tree.

(viii) Felling on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable shall be done uphill from, or on the same level as, previously felled trees.

Manual felling — 1910.266(h)(2)

(i) Before felling is started, the feller shall plan and clear a retreat path. The retreat path shall extend diagonally away from the expected felling line unless the employer demonstrates that such a retreat path poses a greater hazard than an alternate path. Once the backcut has been made the feller shall immediately move a safe distance away from the tree on the retreat path.

(ii) Before each tree is felled, conditions such as, but not limited to, snow and ice accumulation, the wind, the lean of tree, dead limbs, and the location of other trees, shall be evaluated by the feller and precautions taken so a hazard is not created for an employee.

(iii) Each tree shall be checked for accumulations of snow and ice. Accumulations of snow and ice that may create a hazard for an employee shall be removed before felling is commenced in the area or the area shall be avoided.

(iv) When a spring pole or other tree under stress is cut, no employee other than the feller shall be closer than two trees lengths when the stress is released.

(v) An undercut shall be made in each tree being felled unless the employer demonstrates that felling the particular tree without an undercut will not create a hazard for an employee. The undercut shall be of a size so the tree will not split and will fall in the intended direction.

(vi) A backcut shall be made in each tree being felled. The backcut shall leave sufficient hinge wood to hold the tree to the stump during most of its fall so that the hinge is able to guide the tree's fall in the intended direction.

(vii) The backcut shall be above the level of the horizontal facecut in order to provide an adequate platform to prevent kickback. Exception: The backcut may be at or below the horizontal facecut in tree pulling operations.

Note to paragraph (vii): This requirement does not apply to open face felling where two angled facecuts rather than a horizontal facecut are used.

Limbing and bucking — 1910.266(h)(3)

(i) Limbing and bucking on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable shall be done on the uphill side of each tree or log.

(ii) Before bucking or limbing wind-thrown trees, precautions shall be taken to prevent the root wad, butt or logs from striking an employee. These precautions include, but are not limited to, chocking or moving the tree to a stable position.

Loading and unloading — 1910.266(h)(6)

(i) The transport vehicle shall be positioned to provide working clearance between the vehicle and the deck.

(ii) Only the loading or unloading machine operator and other personnel the employer demonstrates are essential shall be in the loading or unloading work area during this operation.

(iii) No transport vehicle operator shall remain in the cab during loading and unloading if the logs are carried or moved over the truck cab, unless the employer demonstrates that it is necessary for the operator to do so. Where the transport vehicle operator remains in the cab, the employer shall provide operator protection, such as but not limited to, reinforcement of the cab.

(iv) Each log shall be placed on a transport vehicle in an orderly manner and tightly secured.

(v) The load shall be positioned to prevent slippage or loss during handling and transport.

(vi) Each stake and chock which is used to trip loads shall be so constructed that the tripping mechanism is activated on the side opposite the release of the load.

(vii) Each tie down shall be left in place over the peak log to secure all logs until the unloading lines or other protection the employer demonstrates is equivalent has been put in place. A stake of sufficient strength to withstand the forces of shifting or moving logs, shall be considered equivalent protection provided that the logs are not loaded higher than the stake.

(viii) Each tie down shall be released only from the side on which the unloading machine operates, except as follows:

(viii)(A) When the tie down is released by a remote control device; and

(viii)(B) When the employee making the release is protected by racks, stanchions or other protection the employer demonstrates is capable of withstanding the force of the logs.

Transport — 1910.266(h)(7)

(i) The transport vehicle operator shall assure that each tie down is tight before transporting the load. While enroute, the operator shall check and tighten the tie downs whenever there is reason to believe that the tie downs have loosened or the load has shifted.

Storage — 1910.266(h)(8)

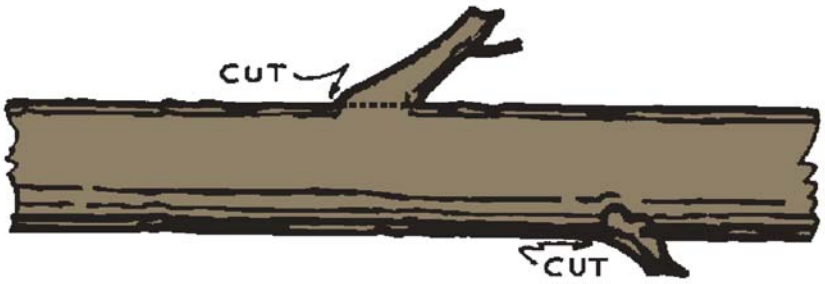
(i) Each deck shall be constructed and located so it is stable and provides each employee with enough room to safely move and work in the area.

For additional information on chainsaw safety procedures and log loading and unloading safety procedures, contact:

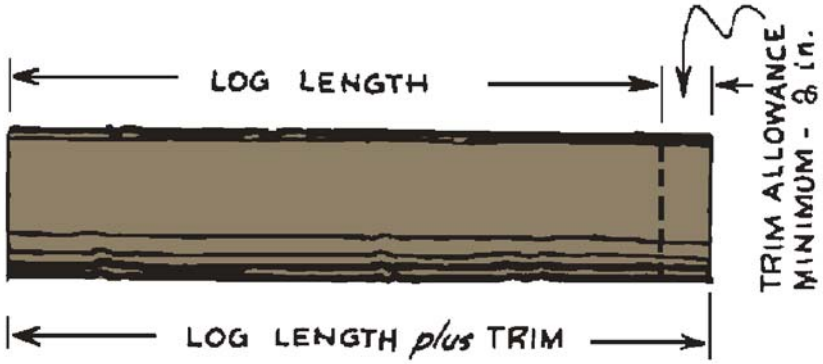
Forest Resources Association, Inc.
600 Jefferson Plaza, Suite 350
Rockville, Maryland 20852
Phone: 301-838-9385
FAX: 301-838-9481
Email: fra@forestresources.org
Website: www.forestresources.org

Appendix B: Proper Log Manufacturing

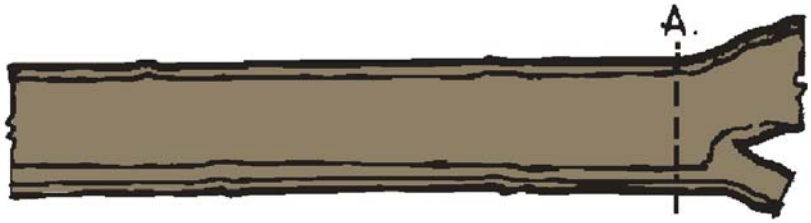
The illustrations below show methods for properly manufac-turing sawlogs which will be processed into standard lumber products. They are from More Money for Your Logs When Properly Cut, by W.G. Stump, USDA Forest Service, North-eastern Area, State & Private Forestry, Upper Darby, PA.



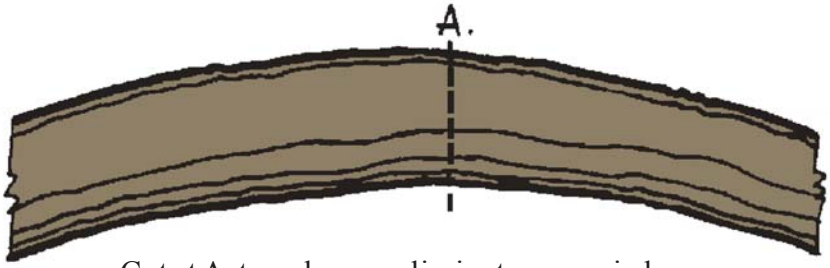
Logs with handles do not roll. Cut limbs off close to log for easier handling.



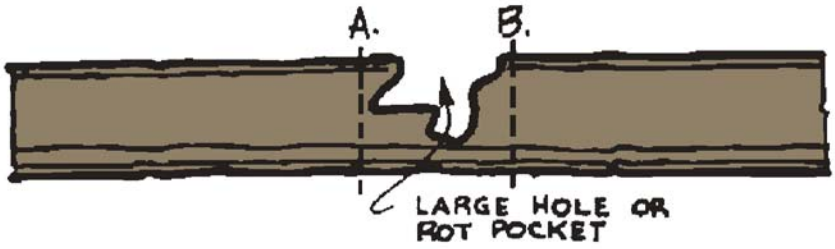
Always cut logs at least 2" longer. This is called trim allowance. Check with buyer before cutting logs to be sure of required trim allowance.



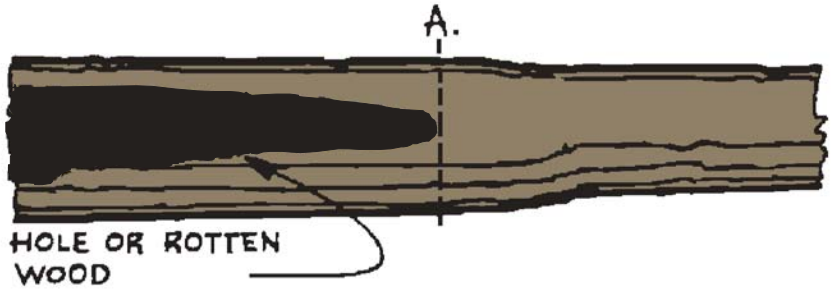
Normally, logs should be cut in back of crotch at A. However, this may not be true where a market exists for crotch wood.



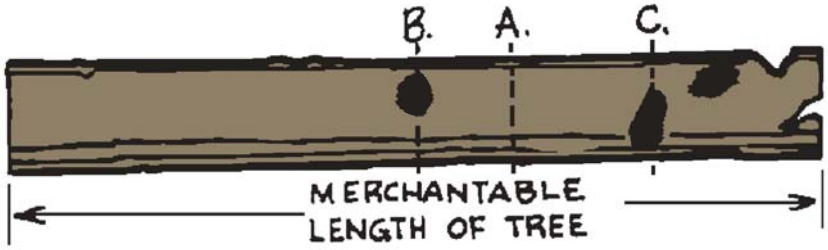
Cut at A. to reduce or eliminate sweep in log.



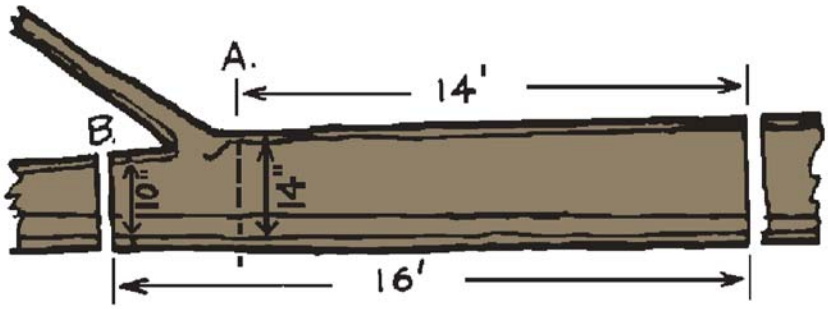
Make 2 logs. Cut at A. and B. if each log can be made 8 feet or longer.



Cut at A. to avoid loss of footage.



Keep logs as free from defects as possible. Do not cut at A. Cut at B. and C. to make 2 clear logs.



Cutting at A. instead of B. yielded an additional 50 board feet of lumber.

Appendix C: State Forestry Offices

Most state forestry agencies have staff personnel with expertise in forest products utilization and marketing. These specialists will be able to assist you in locating sawmills in your area. Furthermore, most state forestry agencies publish some type of forest products directory(s) that could be of assistance to you. These directories have traditionally been oriented toward sawmills and primary processors of wood products. Listed below in italicized type are the names of the directories, which include sawmills and manufacturers of primary wood products. To speak with a forest products utilization and marketing specialist or to obtain copies of directory(s), contact the appropriate agency.

Alabama:
Directory of Alabama's Forest Industry

Alabama Forestry Commission
513 Madison Avenue
P.O. Box 302550
Montgomery, AL 36130-2550
Phone: 334-240-9300
FAX: 334-240-9390
Web site: www.forestry.state.al.us

Alaska:
Alaska Wood Products Manufacturers Directory

Juneau Economic Development Council
Wood Products Development Service
204 Siginaka Way
Sitka, Alaska 99835
Phone: 907-747-5688
FAX: 907-747-4331
Web site: www.jedc.org/wood.htm

Division of Forestry
550 W. Seventh Ave., Suite 1450
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3566
Phone: 907-269-8474
FAX: 907-269-8931
Web site:
www.dnr.state.ak.us/forestry/

Arizona:
Wood Products Trade Information

Forestry Section
Fire Management Division
Arizona State Land Department
Flagstaff, AZ 86001
Phone: 602-774-1425
FAX: 602-779-2143

Arkansas:
Arkansas Forest Industry Directory

Arkansas Forestry Commission
3821 West Roosevelt Road
Little Rock, AR 72204
Phone: 501-296-1940
FAX: 501-296-1949
Web site: www.forestry.state.ar.us

California:
Forest Products Marketing Directory

Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
P.O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
Phone: 916-653-9449
FAX: 916-653-8957
Web site:
www.fire.ca.gov/php/index.php

Colorado:
Forest Products Directory

State Forest Service
Colorado State University
203 Forestry Building
Fort Collins, CO 80523-5060
Phone: 303-491-6303
FAX: 303-491-7736
Web site:
www.colostate.edu/Depts/CSFS/

Connecticut:
Primary Processing Directory

Division of Forestry
Department of Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
Phone: 860-424-3630
FAX: 860-424-4070
Web site:
http://dep.state.ct.us/burnatr/forestry/

Wood Industry Directory – MA, CT, RI

Southern New England Forest Consortium Inc.
P.O. Box 760
Chepachet, RI 02814
Phone: 401-568-1610, 1-800-722-TREE
FAX: 401-568-7874
Email: info@SNEFCI.org
Web site: www.snefci.org

Delaware:
Wood Industry Directory

Web address: www.state.de.us/deptagri/forestry/conser.htm#WoodUtil

Forestry Section
Department of Agriculture
2320 South Dupont Highway
Dover, DE 19901
Phone: 302-698-4500
FAX: 302-697-6245
Web site:
www.state.de.us/deptagri/forestry/

Florida:
Florida Wood Using Industry Directory

Division of Forestry
Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services
3125 Conner Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1650
Phone: 904-488-6611
FAX: 904-921-6724
Web site: http://www.fl-dof.com

Georgia:
Georgia Wood Using Industries & Forest Products Marketing Directory

Georgia Forestry Commission
Forest Information and Urban and Community Forestry
P.O. Box 819
Macon, GA 31202-0819
Phone: 478-751-3523
FAX: 478-751-3559
Email: fpumd@gfc.state.ga.us
Web site: www.gfc.state.ga.us

Hawaii:

Division of Forestry & Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street, Rm. 325
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 808-587-0166
FAX: 808-587-0160
Web site: www.dofaw.net/

Idaho:
Directory of Idaho Wood Products Manufacturers

Web address: www.cnr.uidaho.edu/forp/idahodir.html

Department of Forest Products
College of Natural Resources
University of Idaho
P.O. Box 441132
Moscow, ID 83844-1132
Phone: 208-885-9663
FAX: 208-885-6226
Email: forprod@uidaho.edu
Web site: www.cnr.uidaho.edu/forp/

Illinois:
Illinois Sawmill Directory

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Resource Protection and Stewardship
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702-1271
Phone: 217-785-8774
FAX: 217-785-2438
Web site: http://dnr.state.il.us

Indiana:
Primary/Secondary Forest Products Industries

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
1278 E SR 250
Brownstown, IN 47220
Phone: 812-358-2160
FAX: 812-358-5837
Web site: www.in.gov/dnr/forestry

Iowa:
Iowa Forest Products Directory

Bureau of Forestry
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wallace Office Bldg. – 502 East 9th
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-4924
FAX: 515-281-6794
Web site: www.iowadnr.com/forestry/

Kansas:
Kansas Sawmills

Kansas Forest Service
Harold G. Gallaher Bldg.
2610 Clafin Road
Manhatten, KS 66502
Phone: 785-532-3300
FAX: 785-532-3305
Email: kfs@lists.oznet.ksu.edu
Web site: www.kansasforests.org

Kentucky:
Primary Wood Industry Directory

Division of Forestry
627 Comanche Trail
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-564-4496
FAX: 502-564-6553
Web site: www.forestry.ky.gov

Louisiana:
Directory of Louisiana's Primary Forest Industries

Office of Forestry
Department of Agriculture & Forestry
P.O. Box 1628
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1628
Phone: 225-925-4500
FAX: 225-922-1356
Web site:
www.ldaf.state.la.us/divisions/forestry/

-or-

Office of Marketing
Department of Agriculture & Forestry
P.O. Box 3334
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3334
Phone: 225-922-1280
FAX: 225-922-1289

Maine:
Primary Processor Mill List

Bureau of Forestry
Department of Conservation
State House Station #22
Augusta, ME 04333
Phone: 207-289-4995
FAX: 207-289-2400
Web site: www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/

Maryland:
Maryland Forest Product Operators List

Department of Natural Resources Forest Service
580 Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-260-8505
FAX: 410-260-8595
Web site: www.dnr.state.md.us/forests

Massachusetts:
Directory of Sawmills, Dry Kilns and Lumber Treaters

Bureau of Forestry-Marketing and Utilization
Department of Environmental Management
433 West Street
Suite 5
Amherst, MA 01002
Phone: 413-253-5634
FAX: 413-253-5542
Web site: www.state.ma.us/dem/program/forestry

Wood Industry Directory – MA, CT, RI

Southern New England Forest Consortium Inc.
P.O. Box 760
Chepachet, RI 02814
Phone: 401-568-1610, 1-800-722-TREE
FAX: 401-568-7874
Email: info@SNEFCI.org
Web site: www.snefci.org

Michigan:
Wood products in Michigan: A Directory of Mills and Manufacturers

Michigan Forest Products Producers, Truckers, Brokers & Dealers

Forest, Minerals, Fire Management
Department of Natural Resources
Stevens T. Mason Bldg.
P.O. Box 30452
Lansing, MI 48909-7952
Phone: 517-373-1275
FAX: 517-373-2443
Web site: www.michigandnr.com/wood

Minnesota:
Minnesota Primary Forest Products Directory

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
DNR Bldg., Box 44
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4044
Phone: 612-296-6491
FAX: 612-296-5954
Web site:
www.dnr.state.mn.us/forestry/

Mississippi:
Mississippi's Primary Forest Industries

Mississippi Forestry Commission
Suite 300
301 N. Lamar Street
Jackson, MS 39201
Phone: 601-359-1386
FAX: 601-359-1349
Web site: www.mfc.state.ms.us

Missouri:
Directory of Primary Wood Processors

Web address: www.conservation.state.mo.us/forest/products/processors/

Forestry Section
Department of Conservation
2901 West Truman Blvd.
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Phone: 573-751-4115
FAX: 573-526-6670
Web site: www.conservation.state.mo.us/forest/

Montana:

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
2705 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT 5980-3199
Phone: 406-542-4300
FAX: 406-542-4217
Web site:
www.dnrc.state.mt.us/forestry/

Montana Manufacturers Information System

Web address: www.mmis.umt.edu

Bureau of Business and Economic Research
School of Business Administration
University of Montana
Missoula, MT 59812
Phone: 406-243-5113
FAX: 406-243-2086
Web site: www.bber.umt.edu

Nebraska:
Nebraska Forest Products Manufacturers - Primary Processors

Nebraska Forest Service
109 Plant Industry Building
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, NE 68583-0815
Phone: 402-472-5822
FAX: 402-472-2964
Web site: www.nfs.unl.edu

Nevada:

Nevada Division of Forestry
2525 South Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
Phone: 775-684-2500
FAX: 775-687-4244
Web site: www.forestry.nv.gov/

New Hampshire:
New Hampshire Directory of Sawmills & Lumber Wholesalers

UNH Cooperative Extension
210 Nesmith Hall
131 Main Street
University of New Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
Phone: 603-862-2647
FAX: 603-862-0107
Web site: http://ceinfo.unh.edu/

New Jersey:
Primary Processing Directory

Division of Parks & Forestry
Forestry Services
P.O. Box 404
501 East State St.
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-292-2531
FAX: 609-984-0378
Web site:
www.state.nj.us/dep/forestry/service

New Mexico:
Wood Industry Directory

Forestry Division
New Mexico Energy, Minerals & Natural Resources Department
P.O. Box 1948
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1948
Phone: 505-476-3325
FAX: 505-476-3330
Web site:
www.emnrd.state.nm.us/forestry/

New York:
Directory of Primary Wood-Using Industries

Bureau of Private Land Services
Environmental Conservation Department
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-4252
Phone: 518-402-9425
FAX: 581-402-9028
Web site: www.dec.state.ny.us

North Carolina:
Buyers of Forest Products

Web address: www.dfr.state.nc.us/publications/bg_by_county.PDF

Division of Forest Resources
1616 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1616
Phone: 919-733-2162
FAX: 919-715-5247
Web site: www.dfr.state.nc.us/

North Dakota:
North Dakota Sawmill Directory

North Dakota Forest Service
P.O. Box 604
Lisbon, ND 58054
Phone: 701-683-4323
FAX: 701-683-5895
Web site: www.ndsu.edu/ndsu/lbakken/forest/NDFSHome.htm

Ohio:
Sawmill Directory

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
Fountain Square
Columbus, OH 43224
Phone: 614-265-6703
FAX: 614-265-6709
Web site: www.hcs.ohio-state.edu/ODNR/Forestry.htm

Oklahoma:
Lists of Timber Buyers, Buyers, and Sawmills

Web address: www.oda.state.ok.us/foru.htm

Division of Forestry
Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry
P.O. Box 528804
Oklahoma City, OK. 73152-9913
Phone: 405-522-6158
FAX: 405-522-4583
Email: okforest@oda.state.ok.us
Web site:
www.oda.state.ok.us/aghome.htm

Oregon:

Department of Forestry
2600 State Street
Salem, OR 97310
Phone: 503-945-7200
FAX: 503-945-7212
Web site: www.odf.state.or.us/

Pennsylvania:

Bureau of Forestry
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Rachel Carson State Office Building
400 Market Street
P. O. Box 8552
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552
Phone: 717-787-6460
FAX: 717-783-5109
Web site:
www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/

Rhode Island:
Primary Producers Directory

Division of Forest Environment
Arcadia Headquarters
260 Arcadia Road
Hope Valley, RI 02832
Phone: 401-539-2356
FAX: 401-539-1157

Wood Industry Directory – MA, CT, RI

Southern New England Forest Consortium Inc.
P.O. Box 760
Chepachet, RI 02814
Phone: 401-568-1610, 1-800-722-TREE
FAX: 401-568-7874
Email: info@SNEFCI.org
Web site: www.snefci.org

South Carolina
Directory of Primary Forest Industries

Forestry Commission
P.O. Box 21707
Columbia, SC 29221
Phone: 803-896-8800
FAX: 803-798-8097
Web site: www.state.sc.us/forest

South Dakota:
Directory of South Dakota Forest Products Industries

Division of Resource Conservation and Forestry
Department of Agriculture
523 E. Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501-3182
Phone: 605-773-3623
FAX: 605-773-5926

Tennessee:
Directory of Tennessee's Forest Industries

Web address: www.state.tn.us/agriculture/forestry/twui.html

Division of Forestry
Department of Agriculture
Ellington Agriculture Center
Box 40627, Mel Rose Station
Nashville, TN 37204
Phone: 615-837-5431
FAX: 615-837-5003
Web site:
www.state.tn.us/agriculture/forestry/

Texas:
Directory of Forest Products Industries in Texas (Web only)

Web address: http://tfsfrd.tamu.edu/fpd/fpdtx.asp

Texas Forest Service
P.O. Box 310
Lufkin, TX 75902-0310
Phone: 936-639-8180
FAX: 936-639-8185
Web site:
http://txforestservice.tamu.edu/

Utah:
Utah & Nevada Wood Industry Directory

Division of Forestry, Fire & State Lands
1594 West North Temple, Suite 3520
Box 145703
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-5703
Phone: 801-538-5555
FAX: 801-533-4111
Web site: www.ffsl.utah.gov

Vermont
Directory of Sawmills & Veneer Mills

Department of Forests, Parks, & Recreation
Agency of Natural Resources
103 South Main Street
Building 10 South
Waterbury, VT 05671-0601
Phone: 802-241-3678
FAX: 802-244-1481
Web site:
www.state.vt.us/anr/fpr/forestry

Virginia:
Virginia Primary Forest Products Directory 2001

Department of Forestry
900 Natural Resources Drive
Suite 800
Charlottesville, VA 22903
Phone: 434-977-6555
FAX: 434-296-2369
Web site: www.dof.state.va.us

Washington:
Forest Industry Mill Directory

Department of Natural Resources
Forest Landowner Assistance
P.O. Box 407046
Olympia, WA 98504-7046
Phone: 206-902-1650
FAX: 206-902-1788
Web site: www.dnr.wa.gov/

West Virginia:
The Forest Industry

Division of Forestry
Bureau of Commerce
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: 304-558-2788
FAX: 304-558-0143
Web site: www.wvforestry.com/

Wisconsin:
Primary Directory

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
One Gifford Pinchot Drive
Room 130
Madison, WI 53726-2398
Phone: 608-231-9333
FAX: 608-231-9592
Web site:
www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/

Wyoming:
Wyoming Forest Industry Directory

Forestry Division
Office of State Lands and Investments
1100 West 22nd Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-7586
FAX: 307-777-5986
Web site:
http://lands.state.wy.us/forestry.htm

Appendix D: State Marketing Bulletins

As a service to the wood products industry, some State Forestry and Extension offices publish marketing bulletins. These bulletins vary from state to state in content, size, publishing frequency, and circulation. Generally, these bulletins list products and services for sale or wanted, and they often contain articles on subjects affecting the industry and lists of upcoming workshops and events.

California:
Urbanwoods (Web site networking tool)

Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Urban & Community Forestry Program
2524 Mulberry Street
Riverside, CA 92501
Phone: 909-320-6125
FAX: 909-782-4425
Web site: www.ufei.org

Connecticut:
Southern New England Stumpage Price Survey Results
UCONN Cooperative Extension
Extension Forester
Brooklyn Extension Office
139 Wolf Den Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234-1729
Phone: 860-774-9600
FAX: 860-774-9480
Web site: www.canr.uconn.edu/ces/forest/

Idaho:
Station Bulletin

Department of Forest Products
College of Natural Resources
University of Idaho
P.O. Box 441132
Moscow, ID 83844-1132
Phone: 208-885-9663
FAX: 208-885-6226
Email: forprod@uidaho.edu

Illinois:
Wooden Dollars

Division of Resource Protection and Stewardship
Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702-1271
Phone: 217-785-8774
FAX: 217-785-2438
Web site: http://dnr.state.il.us

Timber Price Survey

Division of Resource Protection and Stewardship
Department of Natural Resources
One Natural Resources Way
Springfield, IL 62702-1271
Phone: 217-785-8774
FAX: 217-785-2438
Web site: http://dnr.state.il.us

Indiana:
Licensed Timber Buyers Bulletin

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
402 W. Washington
Room W 296
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-232-4112
FAX: 317-233-3863
Web site: www.in.gov/dnr/forestry

Iowa:
Iowa Wood Splinters

Bureau of Forestry
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wallace Office Building – 502 East 9th
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-4924
FAX: 515-281-6794

Kentucky:
Growing Gold

Division of Forestry
627 Comanche Trail
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-564-4496
FAX: 502-564-6553
Web site: www.forestry.ky.gov

Louisiana:
Quarterly Report of Forest Products

Office of Forestry
Department of Agriculture & Forestry
P.O. Box 1628
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1628
Phone: 225-925-4500
FAX: 225-922-1356
Web site: www.ldaf.state.la.us/divisions/forestry/reports/quarterreport/default.asp

Louisiana Timber and Pulpwood Production Report

Office of Forestry
Department of Agriculture & Forestry
P.O. Box 1628
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-1628
Phone: 225-925-4500
FAX: 225-922-1356
Web site: www.ldaf.state.la.us
or www.ldaf.state.la.us/divisions/forestry/forestproducts/default.asp

Massachusetts:
Southern New England Stumpage Price Survey

Cooperative Extension Service
University of Massachusetts
Department of Natural Resources Conservation
Holdsworth Hall
Amherst, MA 01003-4210
Phone: 413-545-2665
FAX: 413-545-4358
Email: dbk@forwild.umass.edu
Web site: www.umass.edu/forwild/

Minnesota:
The Marketplace Bulletin

Division of Forestry
Department of Natural Resources
DNR Bldg., Box 44
500 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4044
Phone: 612-296-6491
FAX: 612-296-5954

Mississippi:
Mississippi Timber Price Report

Department of Forestry
Mississippi State Extension Service
Box 9681
Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762
Phone: 662-325-3150

FAX: 662-325-0027
Web site: www.msucares.com/forestry/prices/index.html

Missouri:
Timber Price Trends

Web address:
www.conservation.state.mo.us/forest/products/prices/

Forestry Division
2901 West Truman Blvd.
P.O. Box 180
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Phone: 573-751-4115
FAX: 573-526-6670
Web site:
www.conservation.state.mo.us/forest/products

Nebraska:
Timber Talk

Nebraska Forest Service
109 Plant Industry Bldg.
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, NE 68583-0815
Phone: 402-472-5822
FAX: 402-472-2964
Web site: www.nfs.unl.edu

New Hampshire:
Forest Industry Marketing Bulletin

Cooperative Extension
University of New Hampshire
121 Taylor Hall
Durham, NH 03824
Phone: 603-862-1096
FAX: 603-862-1585
Web site: http://ceinfo.unh.edu/

New Jersey:
Marketing Bulletin

Division of Parks & Forestry
Forestry Services
P.O. Box 404
501 East State St.
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-292-2531
FAX: 609-984-0378
Web site: www.state.nj.us/dep/forestry/service

Tennessee:
Forest Products Bulletin

Division of Forestry
Department of Agriculture
Ellington Agriculture Center
Box 40627, Mel Rose Station
Nashville, TN 37204
Phone: 615-837-5431
FAX: 615-837-5003
Web site: www.state.tn.us/agriculture/forestry/marketing.html

Vermont:
Forest Exchange & Information Bulletin

Department of Forests, Parks, & Recreation
103 South Main Street
Building 10 South
Waterbury, VT 05671-0601
Phone: 802-241-3678
FAX: 802-244-1481
Web site: www.state.vt.us/anr/fpr/forestry

West Virginia:
Forest Products Bulletin

Division of Forestry
Bureau of Commerce
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: 304-558-2788
FAX: 304-558-0143
Web site: www.wvforestry.com/

Wisconsin:
Woods Marketing Bulletin

Department of Natural Resources
3911 Fish Hatchery Road
Route 4
Madison, WI 53711
Phone: 608-275-3276
FAX: 608-275-3338
Web site: www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/land/forestry/

Appendix E: Forestry/Wood Products Extension Specialists

Below is a list of land grant universities that employ forestry and/or wood products extension specialists. These specialists may be able to assist you with identifying sawmills in your area.

Alabama:
Forest Products Development Center
108 M. White Smith Hall
Auburn University, AL 36849
Phone: 334-844-1094
FAX: 334-844-4221
Web site: www.forestry.auburn.edu/fpdc/fpdchome.html

Alaska:
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Alaska – Fairbanks
P.O. Box 756180
Fairbanks, AK 99775-6180
Phone: 907-474-6356
FAX: 907-474-5139
Web site: www.uaf.edu/coop-ext/

Arkansas:
Cooperative Extension Service
Environmental and Natural Resource Section
University of Arkansas
P.O. Box 391
Little Rock, AR 72203
Phone: 501-671-2346
FAX: 501-671-2110
Web site: http://www.uark.edu/depts/aeedhp/#

California:
Cooperative Extension Service
University of California
163 Mulford Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720
Phone: 510-642-2360
FAX: 510-642-5438
Web site: www.cnr.berkeley.edu/site/coop_ext.php

Colorado:
Cooperative Extension
1 Administration Building
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523-4040
Phone: 970-491-6281
FAX: 970-491-6208
Web site: www.ext.colostate.edu/menunatr.html

Connecticut:
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Connecticut
Extension Office
139 Wolf Den Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234
Phone: 860-774-9600
FAX: 860-774-9480
Web site: www.canr.uconn.edu/ces/forest/

Georgia:
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Georgia
Warnell School of Forest Resources 4-402
Athens, GA 30602
Phone: 706-542-7813
FAX: 706-542-3342
Web site: www.forestry.uga.edu/warnell/service/

Hawaii:
Cooperative Extension
University of Hawaii
1910 East-West Road
Honolulu, HI 96822
Phone: 808-956-7530
FAX: 808-956-6539
Web site: www2.ctahr.hawaii.edu/forestry/

Idaho:
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Idaho
P.O. Box 441140
Moscow, ID 83843-1140
Phone: 208-885-6356
FAX: 208-885-6226
Email: extfor@uidaho.edu
Web site: www.cnr.uidaho.edu/extforest/

Indiana:
Cooperative Extension & Outreach
Department of Forestry and Natural Resources
Purdue University
Forest Products Building
175 Marsteller Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2033
Phone: 765-494-3644
FAX: 765-496-2422
Email: fnrweb@fnr.purdue.edu
Web site: www.agriculture.purdue.edu/fnr/Extension/extension.html

Iowa:
University Extension
Department of Natural Resource Ecology and Management
Iowa State University
253 Bessey Hall
Ames, IA 50011
Phone: 515-294-2115
FAX: 515-294-2995
Web site: www.forestry.iastate.edu/ext/ext.html

Kansas:
Research and Extension
Department of Horticulture, Forestry, & Recreation Resources
Kansas State University
3038 Throckmorton Plant Sciences Center
Manhattan, KS 66506-5506
Phone: 785-532-1444
FAX: 785-532-5780
Web site: www.oznet.ksu.edu/

Kentucky:
Cooperative Extension
Department of Forestry
University of Kentucky
205 Thomas P. Cooper Building
Lexington, KY 40546-0073
Phone: 859-257-7611
FAX: 859-323-1031
Web site: www.uky.edu/Agriculture/Forestry/extens.htm

Louisiana:
Cooperative Extension Service
School of Forest Wildlife & Fisheries
Louisiana State University
111 Renewable Natural Resources Building
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
Phone: 225-578-6432
FAX: 225-578-4251
Web site: www.lsuagcenter.com/Inst/Extension/Departments/Extension_Forestry/index.asp

Maine:
Cooperative Extension
University of Maine
Forestry and Wildlife Office
5755 Nutting Hall, Room 105
Orono, ME 04469-5755
Phone: 207-581-2892 or 1-800-287-0274 (in Maine)
FAX: 207-581-3466
Web site: www.umext.maine.edu/topics/forestry.htm

Maryland:
Cooperative Extension
University of Maryland
Symono Hall, Rm 1200
College Park, MD 20742
Phone: 301-405-7972
FAX: 301-405-2963
Web site: www.agnr.umd.edu/MCE/naturalResources.cfm

Massachusetts:
University of Massachusetts Extension
Holdsworth Hall
Amherst, MA 01003
Phone: 413-545-2943
FAX: 413-545-4358
Email: nrec@umext.umass.edu
Web site: www.umassextension.org/

Michigan:
Michigan State University Extension
114 Natural Resources Building
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824-1222
Phone: 517-353-8474
FAX: 517-432-1143
Web site: www.msue.msu.edu/aoe/forestry.html

Minnesota:
Forest Resources Extension
University of Minnesota
116 Green Hall
1530 Cleveland Avenue N
St. Paul, MN 55108-6112
Phone: 612-624-3020
FAX: 612-625-5212
Email: treeinfo@umn.edu
Web site: www.cnr.umn.edu/FR/extension/

Mississippi
Extension Service
Forestry Department
Mississippi State University
Box 9681
Mississippi State, MS 39762
Phone: 662-325-3151
FAX: 662-325-0027
Web site: http://msucares.com/forestry/extension/index.html

Missouri:
Missouri University Extension
School of Natural Resources
1-34 Agriculture Building
Columbia, MO 65211
Phone: 573-882-4444
FAX: 573-882-1977
Web site: http://muextension.missouri.edu/

Montana:
Montana State University Extension Service
32 Campus Drive
Missoula, MT 59812-0606
Phone: 406-243-2773
FAX: 406-243-4715
Web site: http://extn.msu.montana.edu/

Nebraska:
Cooperative Extension
University of Nebraska
107 Plant Industry
Lincoln, NE 68583-0814
Phone: 402-472-6511
FAX: 402-472-2964
Web site: http://extension.unl.edu/

New Hampshire:
Cooperative Extension
University of New Hampshire
55 College Road
Pettee Hall
Durham, NH 03824-3599
Phone: 603-862-2647
FAX: 603-862-0107
Web site: http://ceinfo.unh.edu/forestry/documents/FWRhome.htm

New Jersey:
Cooperative Extension
Department of Ecology, Evolution and Natural Resources
Cook College-Rutgers University
80 Nichol Avenue
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-2882
Phone: 732-932-8993 ext. 10
FAX: 732-932-3222
Web site: www.rce.rutgers.edu/

New York:
Cooperative Extension
Department of Natural Resources
Cornell University
116 Fernow Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853-3001
Phone: 607-255-4696
FAX: 607-255-2815
Web site: www.dnr.cornell.edu/ext/forestrypage/index.htm

North Carolina:
Extension Forestry
Cooperative Extension
North Carolina State University
Campus Box 8003
Raleigh, NC 27695-8003
Phone: 919-515-5638
FAX: 919-515-6883
Web site: www.ces.ncsu.edu/nreos/forest/

North Dakota:
Extension Service
North Dakota State University
Plant Sciences Department
Loftsgard Hall
Fargo, ND 58105
Phone: 701-231-8143
FAX: 701-231-8474
Web site: www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/

Ohio:
Ohio State University Extension
1864 Shyville Road
Piketon, OH 45661-9749
Phone: 740-289-2071
FAX: 740-289-4591
Web site: www.ag.ohio-state.edu/

Oklahoma:
Extension Forestry, Wildlife, and Aquaculture
Cooperative Extension Service
Forestry Department
Oklahoma State University
008 Ag Hall
Stillwater, OK 74078
Phone: 405-744-6432
FAX: 405-744-9693
Web site: http://agweb.okstate.edu/fwa/

Oregon:
Forestry Extension Program
Extension Service
Oregon State University
109 Richardson Hall
Corvallis, OR 97331-5712
Phone: 541-737-1727
FAX: 541-737-3008
Web site: www.cof.orst.edu/cof/extended/extserv/

Pennsylvania:
Cooperative Extension and Outreach
Pennsylvania State University
School of Forest Resources
313 Forest Resources Lab
University Park, PA 16802
Phone: 814-863-0422
FAX: 814-863-7193
Web site: www.cas.psu.edu/docs/COEXT/default.html

South Carolina
Extension Forest Resources
Clemson University
272 Lehotsky Hall
P.O. Box 34-1003
Clemson, SC 29634
Phone: 864-656-2479
FAX: 864-656-4786
Web site: www.clemson.edu/extfor/

Tennessee:
Agriculture Extension Service
University of Tennessee
P.O. Box 1071
Knoxville, TN 37901-1071
Phone: 865-974-7346
FAX: 865-974-4714
Web site: http://fwf.ag.utk.edu/extension/extension.htm

Texas:
Extension Forestry
Texas A&M University
Agricultural Research & Extension Center
P.O. Box 38
Overton, TX 75684
Phone: 903-834-6191
FAX: 903-834-6257
Web site: http://extensionforestry.tamu.edu/

Utah:
Forestry Extension
Department of Forest, Range & Wildlife Sciences
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84322-5215
Phone: 435-797-4056
FAX: 435-797-4040
Web site: http://extension.usu.edu/forestry/

Vermont:
Extension Forestry
School of Natural Resources
University of Vermont
345 Aiken Center
Burlington, VT 05405-0088
Phone: 802-656-2913
FAX: 802-656-8682
Web site: http://stumpage.uvm.edu/

Virginia:
Wood Products Extension
Department of Wood Science & Forest Products
Brooks Forest Products Center
Virginia Tech
1650 Ramble Road - Mail Code 0503
Blacksburg, VA 20461-0503
Phone: 540-231-9759
FAX: 540-231-8868
Web site: http://vtwood.forprod.vt.edu/outreach.asp

Washington:
Forestry Extension
Department of Natural Resource Sciences
Washington State University
PO Box 646410
Pullman, WA 99164-6410
Phone: 509-335-2964
FAX: 509-335-2878
Web site: http://ext.nrs.wsu.edu/forestryext/index.htm

West Virginia:
Appalachian Hardwood Center
West Virginia University
205 Percival Hall
P.O. Box 6125
Morgantown, WV 26506-6125
Phone: 304-293-7550
FAX: 304-293-7553
Web site: www.wvu.edu/~exten/depts/af/ahc/ahc.htm

Wisconsin:
Forestry Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison
Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management
120 Russell Labs
Madison, WI 53706-1598
Phone: 608-265-5849
FAX: 608-262-9922
Web site: http://forest.wisc.edu/extension/

Appendix F: Resource Conservation & Development Program

Many times, the coordinator of the RC&D Program in your area is familiar with sawmill operators. To learn more about the RC&D area and its coordinator located nearest you, contact the program manager for your state from the following list.

Alabama:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 311
Auburn, AL 36830
Phone: 334-887-4574
FAX: 334-887-4551
Web site: www.al.nrcs.usda.gov/

Alaska:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 100
800 W. Evergreen Avenue
Palmer, AK 99645
Phone: 907-761-7757
FAX: 907-761-7790
Web site: www.ak.nrcs.usda.gov/

Arizona:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 800
3003 N. Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012-2945
Phone: 602-280-8781
FAX: 602-280-8809
Web site: www.az.nrcs.usda.gov/

Arkansas:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Bldg., Room 3416
700 W. Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72201-3228
Phone: 501-301-3162
FAX: 501-301-3194
Web site: www.ar.nrcs.usda.gov/

California:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 4164
430 G Street
Davis, CA 95616-4164
Phone: 530-792-5605
FAX: 530-792-5790
Web site: www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov/

Colorado:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Room E 200C
655 Parfet Street
Lakewood, CO 80215-5521
Phone: 720-544-2803
FAX: 720-544-2965
Web site: www.co.nrcs.usda.gov/

Connecticut:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
344 Merrow Road
Tolland, CT 06084
Phone: 860-871-4018
FAX: 860-871-4054
Web site: www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov/

Delaware:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 101
1203 College Park Drive
Dover, DE 19904-8713
Phone: 302-678-4169
FAX: 302-678-0843
Web site: www.de.nrcs.usda.gov/

Florida:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 141510
Gainesville, FL 32614-1510
Phone: 352-338-9508
FAX: 352-338-9574
Web site: www.fl.nrcs.usda.gov/

Georgia:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
355 E. Hancock Avenue
Athens, GA 30601-2769
Phone: 706-546-2272
FAX: 706-546-2120
Web site: www.ga.nrcs.usda.gov/

Hawaii:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
300 Ala Moana Blvd, Room 4-118
P.O. Box 50004
Honolulu, HI 96850
Phone: 808-541-2600
FAX: 808-541-1335
Web site: www.hi.nrcs.usda.gov/

Idaho:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite C
9173 West Barnes Drives
Boise, ID 83709
Phone: 208-888-1890
FAX: 208-378-5735
Web site: www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/

Illinois:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
2118 W. Park Court
Champaign, IL 61821
Phone: 217-353-6603
FAX: 217-353-6676
Web site: www.il.nrcs.usda.gov/

Indiana:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
6013 Lakeside Boulavard
Indianapolis, IN 46278-2933
Phone: 317-290-3200
FAX: 317-290-3225
Web site: www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/

Iowa:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Building, Suite 693
210 Walnut Street
Des Moines, IA 50309-2180
Phone: 515-284-4769
FAX: 515-284-4394
Web site: www.ia.nrcs.usda.gov/

Kansas:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
760 South Broadway
Salina, KS 67401-4642
Phone: 785-823-4568
FAX: 785-823-4540
Web site: www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov/

Kentucky:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 210
771 Corporate Drive
Lexington, KY 40503-5479
Phone: 859-224-7403
FAX: 859-224-7399
Web site: www.ky.nrcs.usda.gov/

Louisiana:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
3737 Government Street
Alexandria, LA 71302-3727
Phone: 318-473-7756
FAX: 318-473-7682
Web site: www.la.nrcs.usda.gov/

Maine:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 3
967 Illinois Avenue
Bangor, ME 04401
Phone: 207-990-9100
FAX: 207-990-9599
Web site: www.me.nrcs.usda.gov/

Maryland:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 301
339 Busch's Frontage Road
Annapolis, MD 21401-5534
Phone: 410-757-0861
FAX: 410-757-0687
Web site: www.md.nrcs.usda.gov/

Massachusetts:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
451 West Street
Amherst, MA 01002-2995
Phone: 413-253-4356
FAX: 413-253-5542
Web site: www.ma.nrcs.usda.gov/

Michigan:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 250
3001 Coolidge Road
East Lansing, MI 48823
Phone: 517-324-5282
FAX: 517-324-5180
Web site: www.mi.nrcs.usda.gov/

Minnesota:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 600
375 Jackson St
St. Paul, MN 55101-1854
Phone: 651-602-7886
FAX: 651-602-7914
Web site: www.mn.nrcs.usda.gov/

Mississippi:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Bldg., Suite 1321
100 W. Capitol Street
Jackson, MS 39269-1399
Phone: 601-965-4335
FAX: 601-965-4940
Web site: www.ms.nrcs.usda.gov/

Missouri:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Parkade Ctr., Ste. 250
601 Business Loop 70 W.
Columbia, MO 65203
Phone: 573-876-0900
FAX: 573-876-0913
Web site: www.mo.nrcs.usda.gov/

Montana:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Bldg, Room 410
10 East Babcock Street
Bozeman, MT 59715
Phone: 406-587-6794
FAX: 406-587-6761
Web site: www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/

Nebraska:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Room 152
100 Centennial Mall North
Lincoln, NE 68508-3866
Phone: 402-437-4106
FAX: 402-437-5327
Web site: www.ne.nrcs.usda.gov/

Nevada:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Bldg. F, Suite 201
5301 Longley Lane
Reno, NV 89511-1805
Phone: 775-784-5863
FAX: 775-784-5939
Web site: www.nv.nrcs.usda.gov/

New Hampshire:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Building
2 Madbury Road
Durham, NH 03824-2043
Phone: 603-868-7581
FAX: 603-868-5301
Web site: www.nh.nrcs.usda.gov/

New Jersey:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
1370 Hamilton Street
Somerset, NJ 08873-3341
Phone: 732-246-1171
FAX: 732-246-2358
Web site: www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/

New Mexico:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 305
6200 Jefferson NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109-3734
Phone: 505-761-4986
FAX: 505-761-4462
Web site: www.nm.nrcs.usda.gov/

New York:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 354
441 S. Salina Street
Syracuse, NY 13202-2450
Phone: 315-477-6527
FAX: 315-477-6550
Web site: www.ny.nrcs.usda.gov/

North Carolina:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 205
4405 Bland Road
Raleigh, NC 27609-6293
Phone: 919-873-2103
FAX: 919-873-2156
Web site: www.nc.nrcs.usda.gov/

North Dakota:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 1458
Bismarck, ND 58502-1458
Phone: 701-530-2095
FAX: 701-530-2112
Web site: www.nd.nrcs.usda.gov/

Ohio:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Room 522
200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
Phone: 614-255-2474
FAX: 614-255-2548
Web site: www.oh.nrcs.usda.gov/

Oklahoma:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 206
100 USDA Agriculture Building
Stillwater, OK 74074
Phone: 405-742-1220
FAX: 405-742-1126
Web site: www.ok.nrcs.usda.gov/

Oregon:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 1300
101 SW Main Street
Portland, OR 97204-3221
Phone: 503-414-3236
FAX: 503-414-3103
Web site: www.or.nrcs.usda.gov/

Pennsylvania:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 340
One Credit Union Place
Harrisburg, PA 17110-2993
Phone: 717-237-2204
FAX: 717-237-2238
Web site: www.pa.nrcs.usda.gov/

Rhode Island:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
17 Smith Avenue
Greenville, RI 02828
Phone: 401-949-4418
FAX: 401-949-4436
Web site: www.ri.nrcs.usda.gov/

South Carolina:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Room 950
1835 Assembly Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-765-5681
FAX: 803-253-3670
Web site: www.sc.nrcs.usda.gov/

South Dakota:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Building, Rm 203
200 4th Street SW
Huron, SD 57350
Phone: 605-352-1243
FAX: 605-352-1288
Web site: www.sd.nrcs.usda.gov/

Tennessee:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Room 675
801 Broadway
Nashville, TN 37203-3878
Phone: 615-277-2533
FAX: 615-277-2578
Web site: www.tn.nrcs.usda.gov/

Texas:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
W. R. Poage Building
101 S. Main Street
Temple, TX 76501-7682
Phone: 254-742-9822
FAX: 254-742-9848
Web site: www.tx.nrcs.usda.gov/

Virginia:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 209
1606 Santa Rosa Road
Richmond, VA 23229-5014
Phone: 804-287-1649
FAX: 804-287-1737
Web site: www.va.nrcs.usda.gov/

Wisconsin:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 200
6515 Watts Road
Madison, WI 53719-2626
Phone: 608-276-8732
FAX: 608-276-5890
Web site: www.wi.nrcs.usda.gov/

Utah:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Rm 4402, W.F. Bennett Federal Bldg.
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Phone: 801-524-4552
FAX: 801-524-4403
Web site: www.ut.nrcs.usda.gov/

Washington:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite B
2145 Basin Street SW
Ephrata, WA 98823-2198
Phone: 509-754-1964
FAX: 509-754-1868
Web site: www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov/

Wyoming:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Federal Bldg., Rm 3124
100 East B Street
Casper, WY 82601
Phone: 307-261-6457
FAX: 307-261-6349
Web site: www.wy.nrcs.usda.gov/

Vermont:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Suite 105
356 Mountain View Drive
Colchester, VT 05446
Phone: 802-951-6796
FAX: 802-951-6327
Web site: www.vt.nrcs.usda.gov/

West Virginia:
RC&D Program Manager
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Mill Run USDA Service Center
Route 5, Box 1000
Parkersburg, WV 26101-9805
Phone: 304-422-9072
FAX: 304-422-9086
Web site: www.wv.nrcs.usda.gov/

Appendix G: Portable Sawmill Manufacturers & Suppliers

Baker Products
P.O. Box 128
Ellington, MO 63638
Phone: 573-663-7711 or 800-548-6914
FAX: 573-663-2787
Email: info@baker-online.com
Web site: www.baker-online.com

Cutting Edge Portable Sawmills
A subsidiary of M&M Development LTD.
#301 26730 56th Ave.
Langley, British Columbia
CANADA V4W 3X5
Phone: 888-222-6171 or 604-856-7449
FAX: 604-856-0641
Email: info@cuttingedgesawmills.com
Web site:
www.cuttingedgesawmills.com/

Enercraft/Baker Products Inc.
2365 Cassell Drive
Hillsdale, Ontario, Canada LOL 1VO
Phone: 800-387-5553 or 705-835-3222
FAX: 705-835-2788
Email: sales@enercraft.com
Web site: www.enercraft.com

Frickco Inc.
54660 Pretty Run Rd.
South Bloomingville, OH 43152
Phone: 740-887-3799
FAX: 740-887-2017
Email: albright@bright.net
Web site: www.bright.net/~albright/

Heartwood Saw
#525 Bellevue Drive
R.R. #5, Belleville,
Ontario, Canada, K8N 4Z5
Phone: 1-888-497-2926 or 613-969-8495
FAX: 613-969-0143
Email: info@heartwoodsaw.com
Web site: www.heartwoodsaw.com

Hud-Son Forest Equipment
P.O. Box 345
8187 State Rte 12
Barneveld, NY 13304
Phone: 800-765-7297
FAX: 315-896-2815
Email: info@hud-son.com
Web site: www.hud-son.com/

Hurdle Machine Works Inc.
16195 Hwy. 57
Moscow, TN 38057
Phone: 901-877-6251
FAX: 901-877-6260
Email: sales@hurdlemachineworks.com
Web site:
www.hurdlemachineworks.com/

Jackson Lumber Harvester
830 N. State Rd. 37
Mondovi, WI 54755
Phone: 715-926-3816
FAX: 715-926-4545
Email: info@jacksonlbrharvester.com
Web site:
www.jacksonlbrharvester.com

Lanetech Mfg. Co. Inc
P.O. Box 468
9 Transportation Drive
Barre, VT 05641
Phone: 802-479-3249
FAX: 802-479-3240

Ligna Machinery Inc.
315 MacArthur Lane
Burlington, NC 27215–0907
Phone: 336-584-0030
FAX: 336-584-5915
Email: info@lignamachinery.com
Web site: www.lignamachinery.com/

LogMaster Portable Bandsaw Sawmills, Inc.
16576 US Hwy. 259N
Nacogdoches, TX 75965
Phone: 800-820-9515
FAX: 936-560-6755
Email: sales@logmaster.com
Web site: www.logmaster.com

Lucas Mill
C/O Bailey's Inc.
P.O. Box 550, 44650 Hwy. 101
Laytonville, CA 95454
Phone: 800-322-4539
FAX: 707-984-8115
Email: baileys@baileys-online.com
Web site: www.baileys-online.com

Meadow Mills, Inc.
P.O. Box 1288
North Wilkesboro, NC 28659
Phone: 800-626-2282 or 336-838-2282
FAX: 336-667-6501
Email: meadowsmills@charter.net
Web site: www.meadowsmills.com

Micromill Systems, Inc.
P.O. Box 255
Summerland, B.C., Canada V0H 1Z0
Phone: 250-494-7238
FAX: 250-494-7236
Email: info@micromills.com
Web site: www.micromills.com/

Mighty-Mite Industries Inc.
P.O. Box 20427
Portland, OR 97220
Phone 503-288-5923
FAX: 503-288-5582
Email: mytmite@pacifier.com
Web site:
www.mightymitesawmills.com/

Mobile Manufacturing Co.
P.O. Box 258
Troutdale, OR 97060
Phone: 503-666-5593
FAX: 503-661-7548
Email: info@mobilemfg.com
Web site: www.mobilemfg.com/

Norwood Industries Inc.
252 Sonwil Drive
Buffalo, NY 14225
Phone: 800-661-7746
FAX: 705-689-1982
Email:
norwood@norwoodindustries.com
Web site: www.norwoodindustries.com

Peterson Portable Sawmilling
152 View Road
Rotorua
New Zealand
Phone/FAX: 866-260-6464
Email: sales@petersonsawmills.com
Web site: www.petersonsawmills.com/

Quality Manufacturing Company
1333 East Dominick St.
Rome, NY 13440
Phone: 1-800-BANDMIL
Email: sales@bandmill.com
Web site: www.bandmill.com/

Sawmill Hydraulics Inc.
23522 West Farmington Road
Farmington, IL 61531
Phone: 309-245-2448
FAX: 309-245-5126
Email: service@4helle.com
Web site: www.4helle.com

Select Sawmill Co.
5889 County Road 17, Box 81
Plantagenet, Ontario
CANADA K0B 1L0
Phone: 613-673-1267 or 613-673-2919
FAX: 613-673-2854
Email: sales@selectsawmill.com
Web site: www.selectsawmill.com/

Thomas Bandsaw Mills
P.O. Box 95
Brooks, ME 04921
Phone/FAX: 207-722-3505
Toll free outside of Maine: 866-722-3505
Email: thomasmills@acadia.net
Web site:
www.thomasbandsawmills.com

Timber Harvester, Inc.
1310 Waterloo-Geneva Road
Waterloo, NY 13165
Phone: 315-539-5095 or 800-343-2969
FAX: 315-539-8000
Email: tharvester@flare.net
Web site: www.timberharvester.com/index.html-ssi

TimberKing, Inc.
1431 North Topping Avenue
Kansas City, Missouri 64120
Phone: 800-942-4406
FAX: 816-483-7203
Web site: www.timberking.com/

Timberpro Portable Sawmills
Timberwolf Equipment LTD.
1790 Willow Street
Campbell River, BC V9W 1M7
Phone: 250-287-2934
FAX: 250-286-9641
Email: dde@powersources.com
Web site:
www.client.forestindustry.com/timberpro/

Turner Band Sawmills
544 County Road 4
Oxford, NY 13830
Phone: 607-843-7318
FAX: 607-843-5060
Email: wildridgefarm@mkl.com
Web site: www.turnermills.com

Wood-Mizer Products, Inc.
8180 West 10th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46214
Phone: 317-271-1542 or 800-553-0182
FAX: 317-273-1011
Web site: www.woodmizer.com/welcome.html

Inclusion in this list does not constitute an endorsement of the company or nor is exclusion intended to reflect adversely upon the reputation of the company.

Appendix H: State-Wide Craft Organizations

The following list identifies state art councils and craft organizations by state. Within these organizations, there are usually chapters or sub-organizations located throughout the state. To locate the chapter nearest you, contact the state organization listed below. These organizations may be able to direct you to interested buyers of street tree logs.

Alabama
Alabama State Council on the Arts
201 Monroe Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-1800
Phone: 334-242-4076
FAX: 334-240-3269
Web site: www.arts.state.al.us/

Alaska
Alaska State Council on the Arts
411 W. 4th Avenue
Suite 1E
Anchorage, AK 99501-2343
Phone: 907-269-6610
FAX: 907-269-6601
Web site: www.aksca.org/

Arizona
Arizona Commission on the Arts
417 West Roosevelt Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003
Phone: 602-255-5882
FAX: 602-256-0282
Web site: www.arizonaArts.org/

Arizona Designer Craftsmen
218 West Knox Drive
Tucson, AZ 85705-3221
Phone: 520-791-4063
FAX: 520-292-0198
Web site: www.intrec.com/adc

Arkansas
Arkansas Arts Council
1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201
Phone: 501-324-9766
FAX: 501-324-9207
Web site: www.arkansasarts.com/

Arkansas Craft Guild
P.O. Box 800
Mountain View, AR 72560
Phone: 870-269-3897
FAX: 870-269-3030
Web site: www.arkansascraftguild.org/

California
California Arts Council
1300 I Street
Suite 930
Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: 916-322-6555
FAX: 916-322-6575
Web site: www.cac.ca.gov/

Colorado
Colorado Council on the Arts
750 Pennsylvania Street
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: 303-894-2617
FAX: 303-894-2615
Web site: www.colarts.state.co.us

Connecticut
Connecticut Commission on the Arts
One Financial Plaza
755 Main Street
Hartford, CT 06103
Phone: 860-566-4770
FAX: 860-566-6462
Web site: www.ctarts.org/

Connecticut Guild of Craftsmen
c/o Craft Digest
P.O. Box 155
New Britain, CT 06050-0155
Phone: 860-225-8875
FAX: 860-225-7325
Web site: www.craftdigest.com

Delaware
Delaware Division of the Arts
Carvel State Office Building
820 North French Street
Wilmington, DE 19801
Phone: 302-577-8278
FAX: 302-577-6561
Web site: www.artsdel.org

District of Columbia
DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities
410 8th Street, NW
Fifth Floor
Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-724-5613
FAX: 202-727-4135
Web site: www.capaccess.org/ane/dccah/

Florida
Florida Division of Cultural Affairs
Department of State
The Capitol
1001 DeSoto Park Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32301
Phone: 850-487-2980
FAX: 850-922-5259
Web site: www.dos.state.fl.us/

Florida Craftsmen
501 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg, FL 33701-3703
Phone: 727-821-7391
FAX: 727-822-4294
Web site: www.floridacraftsmen.net

Georgia
Georgia Council for the Arts
260 14th Street
Suite 401
Atlanta, GA 30318
Phone: 404-685-2787
FAX: 404-685-2788
Web site: www.gaarts.org/

Hawaii
State Foundation on Culture and the Arts
250 South Hotel Street
2nd Fl.
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 808-586-0300
FAX: 808-586-0308
Web site: www.state.hi.us/sfca/

Idaho
Idaho Commission on the Arts
P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0008
Phone: 208-334-2119
FAX: 208-334-2488
Web site: www.state.id.us/arts/

Illinois
Illinois Arts Council
100 West Randolph Street
Suite 10-500
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-814-6750
FAX: 312-814-1471
Web site: www.state.il.us/agency/iac/

Indiana
Indiana Arts Commission
402 W. Washington Street
Rm. W072
Indianapolis, IN 46204
Phone: 317-232-1268
FAX: 317-232-5595
Web site: www.IN.gov/arts/

Iowa
Iowa Arts Council
Capitol Complex
600 E. Locust
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-4451
FAX: 515-242-6498
Web site: www.state.ia.us/government/dca/iac/

Kansas
Kansas Arts Commission
700 SW Jackson
Suite 1004
Topeka, KS 66603
Phone: 785-296-3335
FAX: 785-296-4989
Web site: http://arts.state.ks.us

Kentucky
Kentucky Arts Council
Old Capitol Annex
300 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601
Phone: 502-564-3757
FAX: 502-564-2839
Web site: www.kyarts.org/

Kentucky Art & Craft Foundation
609 West Main Street
Louisville, KY 40202
Phone: 502-589-0102
FAX: 502-589-0154
Web site: http://kentuckycrafts.org

Kentucky Craft Marketing Program
39 Fountain Place
Frankfort, KY 40601-1942
Phone: 502-564-8076
FAX: 502-564-5696
Web site: www.state.ky.us/agencies/crafts/crfthome.htm

Kentucky Guild of Artists and Craftsmen
120 N. Broadway
P.O. Box 291
Berea, KY 40403
Phone: 859-986-3192
FAX 859-985-9114
Web site: www.kyguild.org

Louisiana
Louisiana Division of the Arts
P.O. Box 44247
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
Phone: 225-342-8180
FAX: 225-342-8173
Web site: www.crt.state.la.us/arts/

Maine
Maine Arts Commission
193 State Street
Augusta, ME 04333
Phone: 207-287-2724
FAX: 207-287-2725
Web site: www.mainearts.com/

Maine Crafts Association
15 Walton Street
Portland, ME 04103
Phone: 207-780-1807
Web site: http://mainecrafts.maine.com/

United Maine Craftsmen
16 Old Winthrop Road, #2
Manchester, ME 04351
Phone: 207-621-2818
FAX: 207-621-1945
Web site: http://mainecraftsmen.org

Maryland
Maryland State Arts Council
175 West Ostend Street
Suite E
Baltimore, MD 21230
Phone: 410-767-6555
FAX: 410-333-1062
Web site: www.msac.org/

Massachusetts
Massachusetts Cultural Council
10 St. James Avenue
3rd Floor
Boston, MA 02116-3803
Phone: 617-727-3668
FAX: 617-727-0044
Web site: www.massculturalcouncil.org/

Society of Arts and Crafts
175 Newbury Street
Boston, MA 02116
Phone: 617-266-1810
Web site: www.societyofcrafts.org

Michigan
Michigan Council for Arts & Cultural Affairs
525 West Ottawa
P.O. Box 30705
Lansing, MI 48909-8205
Phone: 517-241-4011
FAX: 517-241-3979
Web site: www.cis.state.mi.us/arts/

Michigan Guild of Artists and Artisans
118 N. Forth Avenue
Ann Arbor, MI 48104-1402
Phone: 734-662-3382
FAX: 734-662-0339
Web site: http://michiganguild.org/

Minnesota
Minnesota State Arts Board
Park Square Ct.
400 Sibley Street
Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55101
Phone: 651-215-1600
FAX: 651-215-1602
Web site: www.arts.state.mn.us/

Minnesota Crafts Council
Hennepin Center for the Arts
528 Hennepin Avenue
Ste. 216
Minneapolis, MN 55403
Phone: 612-333-7789
Web site: www.mncraft.org/

Mississippi
Mississippi Arts Commission
239 North Lamar Street
2nd Floor
Jackson, MS 39201
Phone: 601-359-6030
FAX: 601-359-6008
Web site: www.arts.state.ms.us/

Craftsmen's Guild of Mississippi
1150 Lakeland Drive
Jackson, MS 39216
Phone: 601-981-0019
FAX: 601-981-0488
Web site: www.mscraftsmensguild.org/

Missouri
Missouri Arts Council
111 North 7th Street
Ste. 105
St. Louis, MO 63101-2188
Phone: 314-340-6845
FAX: 314-340-7215
Web site:
www.missouriartscouncil.org/

Craft Alliance
6640 Delmar
St. Louis, MO 63130
Phone: 314-725-1177
FAX: 314-725-2068
Web site: www.craftalliance.org

Montana
Montana Arts Council
P.O. Box 202201
Helena, MT 59620
Phone: 406-444-6430
FAX: 406-444-6548
Web site: www.art.state.mt.us/

Nebraska
Nebraska Arts Council
Joslyn Carriage House
3838 Davenport Street
Omaha, NE 68131-2329
Phone: 402-595-2122
FAX: 402-595-2334
Web site:
www.nebraskaartscouncil.org

Nevada
Nevada Arts Council
716 N. Carson Street
Suite A
Carson City, NV 89701
Phone: 775-687-6680
FAX: 775-687-6688
Web site: http://dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/arts/

New Hampshire
New Hampshire State Council on the Arts
40 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-4974
Phone: 603-271-2789
FAX: 603-271-3584
Web site: www.state.nh.us/nharts/

League of New Hampshire Craftsmen
205 N. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-5080
Phone: 603-224-3375
FAX: 603-225-8452
Web site: www.nhcrafts.org

New Jersey
New Jersey State Council on the Arts
225 West State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
Phone: 609-292-6130
FAX: 609-989-1440
Web site: www.njartscouncil.org

New Jersey Designer Craftsmen
65 Church Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901-1242
Phone: 908-246-4066

New Mexico
New Mexico Arts
P.O. Box 1450
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1450
Phone: 505-827-6490
FAX: 505-827-6043
Web site: www.nmarts.org/

New York
New York State Council on the Arts
175 Varick Street
3rd Floor
New York, NY 10014
Phone: 212-627-4455
FAX: 212-620-5911
Web site: www.nysca.org

North Carolina
North Carolina Arts Council
Jenkins House
221 East Lane Street
Raleigh, NC 27699-4632
Phone: 919-733-2821
FAX: 919-733-4834
Web site: www.ncarts.org/

Piedmont Craftsmen
1204 Reynolda Rd.
Winston-Salem, NC 27104-1121
Phone: 336-725-1516
FAX: 336-722-6038
Web site:
www.piedmontcraftsmen.com

Southern Highland Craft Guild
P.O. Box 9545
Asheville, NC 28815
Phone: 828-298-7928
FAX: 828-298-7962
Web site: http://
southernhighlandguild.org/

North Dakota
North Dakota Council on the Arts
418 E. Broadway
Suite 70
Bismarck, ND 58101-4086
Phone: 701-328-3954
FAX: 701-328-3963
Web site: www.state.nd.us/arts/

Ohio
Ohio Arts Council
727 East Main Street
Columbus, OH 43205
Phone: 614-466-2613
FAX: 614-466-4494
Website: www.oac.state.oh.us/

Ohio Designer Craftsmen
1665 West Fifth Avenue
Columbus, OH 43212-2315
Phone: 614-486-7119
FAX: 614-486-7110
Web site: www.ohiocraft.org/

Oklahoma
Oklahoma Arts Council
P.O. Box 52001-2001
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-2001
Phone: 405-521-2931
FAX: 405-521-6418
Web site: www.oklaosf.state.ok.us/~arts/

Oregon
Oregon Arts Commission
775 Summer Street NE
Suite 200
Salem, OR 97310
Phone: 503-986-0088
FAX: 503-986-0260
Web site: http://art.econ.state.or.us/

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Council on the Arts
Room 216, Finance Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
Phone: 717-787-6883
FAX: 717-783-2538
Web site: www.artsnet.org/pca/

Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen
10 Stable Mill Trail
Richboro, PA 18954
Phone: 215-579-5997
FAX: 215-504-0650
Web site: www.pennsylvaniacrafts.com/

Rhode Island
Rhode Island State Council on the Arts
83 Park Street, 6th Floor
Providence, RI 02903
Phone: 401-222-3880
FAX: 401-222-3018
Web site: www.risca.state.ri.us/

South Carolina
South Carolina Arts Commission
1800 Gervais Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Phone: 803-734-8696
FAX: 803-734-8526
Web site: www.state.sc.us/arts/

South Dakota
South Dakota Arts Council
800 Governors Drive
Pierre, SD 57501-2294
Phone: 605-773-3131
FAX: 605-773-6962
Web site: www.sdarts.org

Tennessee
Tennessee Arts Commission
401 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, TN 37243-0780
Phone: 615-741-1701
FAX: 615-741-8559
Web site: www.arts.state.tn.us/

Tennessee Association of Craft Artists
P.O. Box 120066
Nashville, TN 37212-0066
Phone: 615-385-1904
FAX: 615-385-1909
Web site: www.korrnet.org/taca/

Texas
Texas Commission on the Arts
P.O. Box 13406
Austin, TX 78711-3406
Phone: 512-463-5535
FAX: 512-475-2699
Web site: www.arts.state.tx.us/

Utah
Utah Arts Council
617 E. South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84102
Phone: 801-236-7555
FAX: 801-236-7556
Web site: www.arts.utah.org

Utah Designer Craft Alliance
c/o Steve Hansen, Treasurer
P.O. Box 481
Brigham City, Utah 84302
Web site: www.utahdesignercraft.org/

Vermont
Vermont Arts Council
136 State Street
Drawer 33
Montpelier, VT 05633-6001
Phone: 802-828-3291
FAX: 802-828-3363
Web site: www.vermontartscouncil.org/

Vermont State Craft Center at Frog Hollow
One Mill Street
Middlebury, VT 05753
Phone: 802-388-3177
FAX: 802-388-5020
Web site: www.froghollow.org/index.html

Vermont Crafts Council
104 Main Street
Montpelier, VT 05602
Phone: 802-223-3380
Web site: www.vermontcrafts.com

Virginia
Virginia Commission for the Arts
223 Governor Street
2nd Floor
Richmond, VA 23219
Phone: 804-225-3132
FAX: 804-225-4327
Web site: www.arts.state.va.us/

Artisans Center of Virginia
601 Shenandoah Village Drive
Waynesboro, VA 22980
Phone: 540-946-3294
FAX: 540-946-3296
Web site:
www.artisanscenterofvirginia.org

Association of Virginia Artisans
327 West Main Street
P.O. Box 130
Waynesboro, VA 22980
Phone: 540-943-9282
Web site: http://monticello.avenue.org/ava/

Washington
Washington State Arts Commission
234 East 8th Street
Olympia, WA 98504-2675
Phone: 360-753-3860
FAX: 360-586-5351
Web site: www.arts.wa.gov/

West Virginia
West Virginia Commission on the Arts
1900 Kanawha Boulevard
East Charleston, WV 25305
Phone: 304-558-0240
FAX: 304-558-2779
Web site: www.wvculture.org/arts/index.html

Wisconsin
Wisconsin Arts Board
101 East Wilson Street
1st Floor
Madison, WI 53702
Phone: 608-266-0190
FAX: 608-267-0380
Web site: www.arts.state.wi.us

Wyoming
Wyoming Arts Council
2320 Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Phone: 307-777-7742
FAX: 307-777-5499
Web site: http://wyoarts.state.wy.us/

National
American Craft Council
72 Spring Street
New York, NY 10012-4019
Phone: 212-274-0630
FAX: 212-274-0650
Email: library@craftcouncil.org
Web site: www.craftcouncil.org

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American Association of Woodturners
3499 Lexington Ave. N.
Suite 103
Shoreview, MN 55126
Phone: 651-484-9094
FAX: 651-484-1724
Email: woodturner@qwest.net
Web site: www.woodturner.org

The Furniture Society
Box 18
Free Union, VA 22940
Phone: 434-973-1488
FAX: 434-973-0336
Email: mail@furnituresociety.org
Web site: www.furnituresociety.com

For additional information or copies, please contact:

Edward T. Cesa
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